



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2008 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation



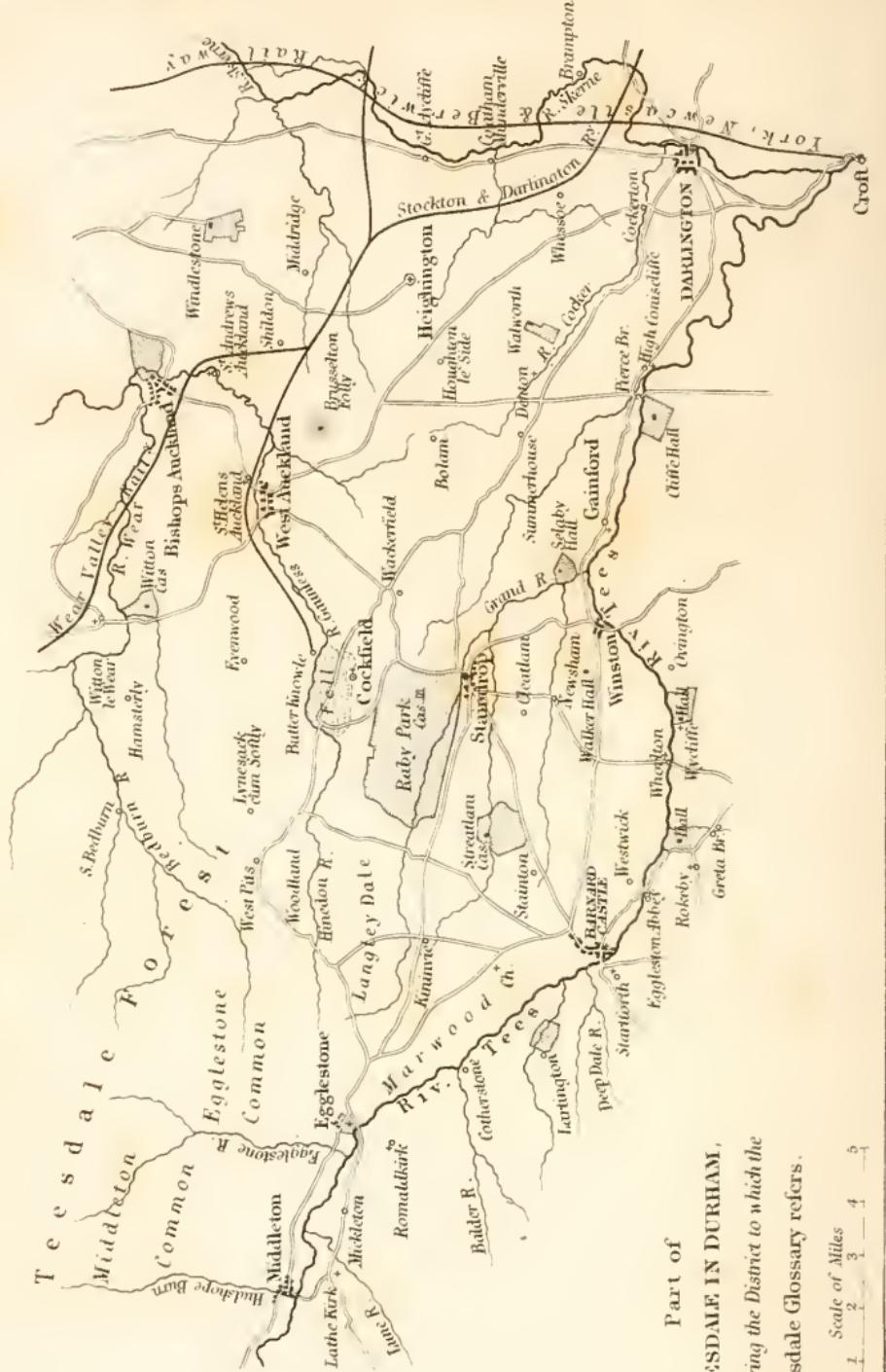


Henry Dakey  
Fulwood

TEESDALE GLOSSARY.

PRINTED BY C. AND J. ADLARD, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.





Part of  
TEESDALE IN DURHAM,  
Showing the District to which the  
Teesdale Glossary refers.

Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5

A

# GLOSSARY

OF

# PROVINCIAL WORDS

USED IN

# TEESDALE

IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

By Sir George Cornwall Lewis T

---

“SIR,—Ray has made a collection of North-country words. By collecting those of your country, you will do a useful thing towards the history of the language.”—JOHNSON.

---

LONDON:  
J. R. SMITH, 4, OLD COMPTON STREET, SOHO;  
GEORGE BELL, FLEET STREET.  
BARNARD CASTLE: JOHN ATKINSON.  
RICHMOND: MATTHEW BELL; T. AND A. BOWMAN.

MDCCCLXIV.

“Dialects reflect the general language diversified by localities. A dialect is a variation in the pronunciation, and necessarily in the orthography, of words, or a peculiarity of phrase or idiom, usually accompanied by a tone which seems to be as local as the word it utters. It is a language rarely understood out of the sphere of the population by whom it is appropriated. A language is fixed in a nation by a flourishing metropolis of an extensive empire; a dialect may have existed coeval with that predominant dialect which by accident has become the standard or general language; and, moreover, the contemned dialect may occasionally preserve some remains or fragments of the language, which, apparently lost, but hence recovered, enable us rightly to understand even the prevalent idiom.

\* \* \* \*

“It is among our provincial dialects that we discover many beautiful archaisms, scattered remnants of our language, which explain those obscurities of our more ancient writers, singularities of phrase, or lingual peculiarities, which have so often bewildered the most acute of our commentators.... These provincial modes of speech have often actually preserved for us the origin of English phraseology, and enlightened the philologist in a path unexplored.

\* \* \* \*

“A language, in the progress of its refinement, loses as well as gains in the amount of words, and the good fortune of expressive phrases. Some become equivocal by changing their signification, and some fall obsolete, one cannot tell why, for custom or caprice arbitrate, guided by no law, and often with an unmusical ear. These discarded but faithful servants, now treated as outcasts, and not even suspected to have any habitation, are safely lodged in some of our dialects. As the people are faithful traditionists, repeating the words of their forefathers, and are the longest to preserve their customs, they are the most certain antiquaries; and their oral knowledge and their ancient observances often elucidate many an archaeological obscurity.

\* \* \* \*

“Words are not barbarous nor obsolete because no longer used in our written composition, since some of the most exquisite and picturesque, which have ceased to enrich our writings, live in immortal pages.”—DISRAELI (*Amenities of Literature*).

“I am only anxious to repeat, that we never know how wide a field for speculation and reflection may be opened by the recovery and preservation of a single obscure provincialism; and that in contributing to such an object, we may be preparing the materials for observations on language, far more important than I have in this instance been able to submit to the reader.”—SIR E. W. HEAD, Bart. (*Classical Museum*, No. IV, p. 63).

PE  
1874  
T2L5

MS. B. 17. 32

26

9/8/1931

21

20  
S. C. 1931

## PREFACE.

THE following Glossary is intended to contain a collection of the Provincial Words and Phrases used in a portion of the county of Durham which extends from Middleton in Teesdale to Darlington. The district selected may be considered as bounded on the east by the river Skern, on the west by the Hudhope Burn, on the north by a line parallel to the course of the river Tees, and distant from it about nine or ten miles, and on the south by the river Tees,\* for about thirty miles in its course.

\* "The Muse this largest shire of England having sung,  
Yet seeing more than this did to her task belong,  
Looks still into the North, the bishopric and views,  
Which with an eager eye, whilst wistly she pursues,  
Teis as a bordering flood (who thought herself divine),  
Confining in her course that county Palatine,  
And York, the greatest shire, doth instantly begin  
To rouse herself: quoth she, "Doth every rillet win  
Applause for their small worths, and I, that am a queen,  
With those poor brooks compar'd? Shall I alone be seen  
Thus silently to pass, and not be heard to sing?  
When as two countries are contending for my spring:  
For Cumberland, to which the Cumri gave the name,  
Accounts it to be hers, Northumberland the same,  
Will need'sly hers should be, for that my spring doth rise,  
So equally 'twixt both, that he were very wise,

100-70

In the establishment of the Saxon octarchy, the county of Durham was probably included in the kingdom of Deira, the southernmost of the two which are frequently compre-

Could tell which of these two me for her own may claim.  
 But as in all these tracts, there's scarce a flood of fame,  
 But she some valley hath, which her brave name doth bear;  
 My Teisdale nam'd of me, so likewise have I here,  
 At my first setting forth, through which I nimbly slide;  
 Then Yorkshire which doth lie upon my setting side,  
 Me Lune and Bauder lends, as in the song before  
 Th' industrious Muse hath show'd: my Dunelmenian shore,  
 Sends Huyd to help my course, with some few other becks,  
 Which time (as it should seem) so utterly neglects,  
 That they are nameless yet; then do I bid adieu  
 To Bernard's battled towers, and seriously pursue  
 My course to Neptune's court, but as forthright I run,  
 The Skern, a dainty nymph, saluting Darlington,  
 Comes in to give me aid, and being proud and rank,  
 She chanc'd to look aside, and spieh near her bank,  
 Three black and horrid pits, which for their boiling heat,  
 (That from their loathsome brins do breath a sulpherous sweat)  
 Hell kettles rightly call'd, that with the very sight,  
 This water-nymph, my Skern, is put in such a fright,  
 That with unusual speed she on her course doth haste,  
 And rashly runs herself into my widen'd waist,  
 In pomp I thus approach great Amphitrite's state."

*Drayton's Polyolbion.* 29th Song.

For the early history of Teesdale, reference may be made to the County Histories by Hutchinson and Surtees: for a description of the scenery, to

Hutchinson's *Excursion to the Lakes*, p. 325 to the end.

Arthur Young's *Tour in the North of England*, vol. ii, p. 179, Notes. *Tour in Teesdale*, 2d Edit. (York, 1813); last Edit. 1848.

Walbran's *Antiquities of Gainford*.

Letter from J. B. S. Morritt, Esq., to Sir W. Scott. See *Life of Scott*, vol. iii, p. 372 (Edit. 1839).

Scott's *Rokeby*, canto ii, st. 2, Note: Appendix, Note A.

*Teisa*, a Poem, by Anne Wilson (Newcastle, 1778).

hended under the general name of Northumberland. Historians, however, are not well agreed as to the exact limits of Deira\* and Bernicia.

Hitherto there has been no Glossary of words peculiar to the county of Durham, or any part of it. The manuscript Glossary† of Kennett, in the British Museum, and the Glossaries of Ray, Grose, and Brockett, doubtless comprise this county.

I must not omit to mention a manuscript ‘Collection of Words used in the Bishoprick of Durham and some adjacent Counties,’ in the handwriting of Gray, the poet, which was recently purchased by Peter Cunningham, Esq. It contains 195 words, and was probably furnished to the poet by his friend Dr. Warton.

Ritson also appears to have made a collection of such words. In a letter to his relative, Joseph Frank, Esq., he says: “You must either make use of my collection of Durham words or send me yours. Parson Boucher, vicar of Epsom (who is preparing a glossary of ancient and

---

\* “The British kingdoms of Deyfir and Bryneich (Latinized into Deira and Byrnicia) were divided from each other by a forest, occupying the tract between the Tyne and Tees. This border-land, now the Bishopric of Durham, does not seem originally to have belonged to either kingdom; but in subsequent times the boundary between Deira and Bernicia was usually fixed at the Tyne.”—*Palgrave’s History of the Anglo-Saxons*.

“Durham was a portion of the Province of Bernicia, which, together with Deira, formed the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, the most cultivated because the most learned of the states into which Saxon England was divided.”—See *Preface to Anglo-Saxon Ritual of Durham*. See also *Bosworth’s Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, p. xvi.

† Lansdown Collection, 1033, 79 f.

local words, which he tells me is in great forwardness), anxiously desires to peruse the Durham words.”\*

The principal classes of words included in this Glossary may be thus defined ; (and here I am following and quoting from the author of the ‘ Herefordshire Glossary :’)

1. “Words used by classical writers, but now obsolete.”
2. “Words not obsolete, but used only in poetry, or as technical terms.
3. “Words which are not known to have ever been used in the language of educated persons.”
4. “Words substantially the same as words current in the language of educated persons, but modified in form. In some cases the provincial form is more ancient than the literary form. In some cases there is a variety of forms, without any indication by which the greater or less antiquity of either can be determined. In other cases the provincial form is a corruption of the literary form, arising from ignorance.”†

It will be readily assumed that many of the words comprised in this Glossary are current as provincialisms in other parts of the county, also in that part of Yorkshire which is separated by the Tees from the district here selected, and in other parts of England.‡

Many words are inserted herein which are found in the

---

\* Ritson’s Letters. 2 vols., 1833. Vol. ii, p. 248.

† See Herefordshire Glossary, p. vi; also Forby’s Vocabulary of East Anglia. Introduction, p. 109; Latham on the English Language, 1st Ed. p. 77; Article on ‘Dialect’ in Penny Cyclopædia.

‡ See Hunter’s Hallamshire Glossary, p. xxvi.

last edition of Johnson's Dictionary, and also in that of Webster. Of these, some occur in our old writers, yet are no longer standard words in composition; as "Trail," which is found with its present signification in Milton, Dryden, and Pope.

The words contained in this collection were all in use in the present century, though some of them, indeed, have now become obsolete, or nearly so; e. g. the word "chirm," which Webster says is not in use.

It may be objected that I have inserted several words which are not provincialisms at all, such as *coping-stone*, *crate*, *croft*, *cote*, &c. My answer is, that such words are not in general use, either written or spoken. There is no reference to any modern writers, in either Johnson or Webster, under any of the above-mentioned words, with one exception. The word "crate" is used by Dr. Johnson in the 'Journey to the Hebrides.'

I have introduced into this work some descriptions of local customs, sports, and pastimes, which may tend to rescue from oblivion these fast-perishing relics of a bygone period.

Some excuse may be expected for my attempting a Glossary of a small district which is comprised in the much larger extent of country to which Mr. Brockett's Glossary refers. It appeared to me that by a careful investigation of the dialect of a limited district, with which I was once well acquainted, I should render a greater service towards the illustration of our language than if I had taken a wider range:

"Alius enim alio plura invenire potest, nemo omnia."\*

---

\* Ausonius.

It is certainly by no means satisfactory to be told that a particular word is used in “Yorkshire,” or “the North.” There are hundreds of words in the ‘Craven Glossary’ which are not found in Brockett’s ‘Glossary of North-country Words.’ In the ‘Promptorium Parvulorum,’ vol. i, p. 221, note 4, it is stated, on the authority of Kennett, “that in ‘Yorkshire,’ for *Geè oo*, the carters say *Hite and Reè*.” These last words are not, I believe, known in that part of Yorkshire which borders on the Tees, though I am not prepared to say that they are not known in some part of that large county.

So, again, in the ‘Promp. Par.,’ vol. i, p. 238, n. 1, we read that “a hank of yarn is called in the ‘North’ a *hesp* or *hasp*.” In no part of the North with which I am acquainted is this the case. Turning to p. 240, n. 1, we find it asserted, on Kennett’s authority, that “Thatchers in ‘Yorkshire’ are called *Helliars*.” I have never heard the term, and I am well acquainted with a great portion of that county. At p. 288, n. 1, it is stated, on the authority of Brockett, that “in the ‘North,’ cold and moist weather, when it does not actually rain, is called *lasche*.” This, too, is a term which is altogether new to me.

It must be evident, however, that such general references must, by their vagueness, necessarily lead to erroneous conclusions, and cannot form a safe and correct guide for philological or historical investigation.

In the limited district which I have selected, though a general similarity of dialect prevails, yet to the west of Eggleston the pronunciation differs considerably, and terms are used which are not known in the lower part of

Teesdale. Thus, we find *easen* for *east*, *wessen* for *west*, *coad* for *cold*, *skifting* for *shifting*, *kirk* for *church*, &c.

I have adopted such a spelling as will convey, as nearly as may be, the true pronunciation, even to persons to whom the words are not familiar. In the word *fauf*, and some other words, I have, in this respect, ventured to differ from Mr. Brockett.\*

Although I have availed myself of the labours of others, and more especially of the author of the 'Craven Dialect,' yet I have inserted no word without carefully considering whether it belonged to the district, nor have I given any definition without being satisfied of its correctness.

Lastly, let me add, that on commencing this collection I had not the least intention of ever publishing it.

---

\* I have consulted the Second Edition of Mr. Brockett's Glossary, but have made no references to it. The Third Edition I have never seen.

LONDON;  
August 1849.



## ABBREVIATIONS.

---

<i>a</i> . . . . .	Adjective.
<i>adv.</i> . . . . .	Adverb.
<i>Ak.</i> . . . . .	Akerman's Wiltshire Glossary, 1842.
<i>A. S.</i> . . . . .	Anglo Saxon.
<i>B. J.</i> . . . . .	Ben Jonson
<i>Bar.</i> . . . . .	Barnes's Dorset Glossary. 2d Edit., 1848.
<i>Bou.</i> . . . . .	Boucher's Glossary. 2 parts, 1833.
<i>Br. Pop. Ant.</i> . . .	Brand's Popular Antiquities. 3 vols., 1841-2.
<i>Bur.</i> . . . . .	Burns's Works. 8 vols., 1834.
<i>Car.</i> . . . . .	Craven Glossary. 2d Edit., 1828.
<i>Ch.</i> . . . . .	Chaucer.
<i>con.</i> . . . . .	Conjunction.
<i>DAN.</i> . . . . .	Danish.
<i>DUT.</i> . . . . .	Dutch.
<i>D. V.</i> . . . . .	Douglas's Virgil.
<i>For.</i> . . . . .	Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia, 1830.
<i>FR.</i> . . . . .	French.
<i>GER.</i> . . . . .	German.
<i>Gl.</i> . . . . .	Glossary.
<i>GR.</i> . . . . .	Greek.
<i>H.</i> . . . . .	Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, 1829.
<i>Hart.</i> . . . . .	Hartshorne's Glossary in 'Salopia Antiqua.'
<i>Her.</i> . . . . .	Herefordshire Glossary, 1839.
<i>ICE.</i> . . . . .	Icelandic.
<i>ITAL.</i> . . . . .	Italian.
<i>Jam.</i> . . . . .	{} Jamieson's Dictionary (2d Edit., 1840), and Supplement (1825).
<i>Jen.</i> . . . . .	Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary, 1825.
<i>John.</i> . . . . .	Johnson's Dictionary. 3 vols., 1827.
<i>Lanc.</i> . . . . .	Lancashire Dialect.

LAT. . . . .	Latin.
n. . . . .	Noun.
Nar. . . . .	Nares's Glossary.
NOR. . . . .	Norwegian.
pl. . . . .	Plural.
P. Pl. . . . .	Piers Plowman.
p. n. . . . .	Proper Name.
p. pa. . . . .	Participle Past.
p. pr. . . . .	Participle Present.
Per. Rel. . . . .	Percy's Reliques. 3 vols., 1844.
Pr. Pa. . . . .	Promptorium Parvulorum, 1843.
prep. . . . .	Preposition
pret. . . . .	Preterite or Past Tense.
pron. . . . .	Pronoun.
Sc. . . . .	Scotch.
Scott's P. W. .	Scott's Poetical Works. 12 vols., 1833-4.
Shak. . . . .	Shakspeare.
Ske. . . . .	Skelton's Poetical Works. 2 vols., 1843.
Sp. . . . .	Spenser.
Strutt . . . . .	Strutt's Sports and Pastimes. 4to, 1810.
Sw. . . . .	Swedish.
v. . . . .	Verb.
v. a. . . . .	Verb Active.
v. n. . . . .	Verb Neuter.
W. and C. . . .	Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary, 1839.
Web. . . . .	Webster's Dictionary. 2 vols., 1832.
WEL. . . . .	Welsh.
Wi. . . . .	Wicliffe.
Will. . . . .	Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary. 2d Edit., 1836.
Will. . . . .	Willan's West Riding Words. Archaeologia, vol. xvii, pp. 138-167.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page	Line
2	1, after "means," add "Her."
5	4, — "Web," add "Used by B. Jonson. See vol. ii, p. 319; also vol. iv, p. 400 (Ed. 1816, 9 vols.)
5	15, — "Car." add "For., II., Her."
6	4, — "yard," add "Her."
9	22, — "besom," add <i>Her.</i>
14	27, — "Car." add "Her."
20	26, — "Parv." add <i>n.</i> (2).
22	9, — "H." add "Her."
22	23, — "bird," add
	"The sparrow chirmis in the wallis clyft, Goldspink and lintquhite fordynmand the lift." <i>Doug. Virg.</i> p. 403.
24	19, — "For." add "Her."
28	18, — "Cash," add a ":"
44	13, — "Car." add "Her."
46	3, — "H." add "Her."
46	4, — "Will." add "Will."
49	13, — "vowel," add "Ice. <i>frav.</i> "
51 after 7, add	

GALANTY SHIOW, *n.* A peep-show.

71	10 from bottom, omit "quoth:" before "Peter."
72	last line, add "Will."
80	21, read "a lin sark."
80 after 29, add	

LIST, *v.* To enlist.

82	9, after "sheltered," add "Will."
85	6 from bottom, after "churn-supper," add

" See Preface to Sir E. B. Lytton's *Eugene Aram*, New Ed. 1849;  
also *Lit. Gazette* for June 2d, 1849, p. 413."

87	22, for "To-morrow," read "morrow."
89	6 from bottom, for "aud," read "and."
116	1, after "public-house," insert—

" See *Dodsley's Old Plays*, i, 72 (Ed. 1825); 4 *Ps*, by Heywood; also *Steevens's Note to Shaks. Hen. IV*, v, 3; also *Churchyard's "Worthyness of Wales."*

"The shot is great when each man pais his groate,  
If all alike the reckouing runneth round."



## TEESDALE GLOSSARY.

---

**A.** This letter is retained in the phraseology of Teesdale, and other parts of the north of England, where modern English substitutes *o*; as *awn*, *own*; *lang*, *long*, &c.

**A, B, C.** These three letters are used to designate the entire alphabet, when it is spoken of to children.

“Their Latin names as fast he rattles,  
As A, B, C.”

*Burns's Works*, ii, p. 73.

They seem to be used by Shakspeare to mean the first book: see *King John*, act i, sc. 1; also *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act ii, sc. 1.

By the statutes of foundation of some of the grammar schools in the 16th century, the master is required to instruct the boys “in their A, B, C, and other English books.” It is clear, therefore, that the A, B, C formerly meant a book, and indeed it is often mentioned along with another book, the Primer. See *Judgment of Lord Eldon, in Attorney-General v. Earl of Mansfield*.—*Russell's Reports*, ii, 501.

A book has been recently published in Germany, entitled ‘A, B, C, für kleine und grosse Kinder.’

**ABACK**, *prep.* Behind; as, *stand aback o' me*.

**ABACK A BEHINT**, *adv.* Behindhand, too late.

ABLE, *a.* Possessed of large pecuniary means.

ABOON, *prep.* and *adv.* Above, beyond, or more than. *W. and C.*

ABREED, *adv.* Spread out. A. S. *abredian.*

ABUNE, *prep.* and *adv.* Above.

AC-RUN, *n.* Acorn. A. S. *æcern.*

ADDLE, *v.* To earn; as *to earn* wages. A. S. *ædlean*, a reward. *Car.*

ADDLINS, *n.* Earnings. *Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

ADGE, *n.* Adze. *Car.*

AFIELD, *adv.* To the field.

AFORE, *prep.* and *adv.* Before. *Car.*

AFORE-LANG, *adv.* Ere long. *Car.*

AGANE, *prep.* Against; “*agane* [i. e. the time] he comes *hame.*” *For.*

AGE, *v.* To grow old, showing perceptibly the marks of age. *Car., For.*

AGEE, *a.* Awry, crooked. *Jam., Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

AGREEABLE, *a.* Willing, compliant. *Car., For., Wilb.*

AIK, *n.* The oak. The vulgar pronunciation is more correctly given by *Yak.* A. S. *æc.* GERM. *eiche.* DUT. *eik.*

AIRLY, *a.* Early.

AIRNEST, *a.* Earnest.

AIRT, *n.* The point from which the wind blows. *Jam., Car.*

“Of a’ the *airts* the wind can blaw,  
I dearly like the west.”

*Scot. Museum*, iii, 244. *Burns*, iv, 137.

AIRT NOR PART. “*Neither airt nor part*,” in no way concerned with, or accessory to. See *Percy’s Reliques*, vol. ii, p. 227. *Jam.*

AITHER, *a.* and *pro.* Either.

AKWARD, *a.* Awkward. When a sheep is on its back, and not able to rise, it is said to be “*laid akward.*”

A'L, I will. *W. and C.*

ALANE, *a.* Alone. *DUT. alleen. Car., W. and C.*

ALANG, *adv.* Along. *W. and C.*

ALIBLASTER, *n.* Alabaster. *Car., W. and C.*

ALL-ALONG-OF, *prep.* Entirely owing to. *Car., H.*

ALLEY, *n.* A marble made of alabaster or stone. *For.*

ALLEY, *n.* At the end of the game of football, shinny, &c., the ball must pass a certain line or mark, which is called the *alley*.

ALL MY EYE AND BETTY MARTIN, A familiar expression used to show that, as regards some particular transaction, there has been some deceit, imposition, or pretence. It is thought to have had its origin in the beginning of the old Romish hymn—

“O! mihi, beate Martine!”

ALL-O'-BITS, All in pieces, broken. *Car.*

AMAIST, *adv.* Almost. *A. S. ealmaest. Jam.*

AMANG, *prep.* Among. *A. S. amang. W. and C.*

ANANTERS, *prep.* In the event of. *Car.*

ANE, *a.* One. *Jam.* The common pronunciation is best conveyed by *yan*.

AN-END, *adv.* Onwards. *For.*

ANENST, *prep.* Opposite to. Used by *Chaucer* and *Ben Jonson*. *W. and C. Wilb.*

ANEW, *a., pl.* of enough. *Jam.*

ANGRY, *a.* Inflamed, as used in reference to a wound or sore. *For.*

ANPARSY, Meaning the character § (and *per se*).

This character § is of Latin origin properly, being a combination of *e* and *t*. See *Car.*; also *For.* under *Ampeßand* and *Anpasty*. His derivation *and past y* is most improbable.

ANTICS, *n.* Odd gesticulations, tricks.

APIECE, *adv.* Individually; as, a shilling *apiece*.

APRIL-FOOL-DAY, The first of April, on which day it is customary to practise some harmless deception, and thereby make "April fools." See *Hone's E. D. B.*, i, p. 409; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, p. 76. *John.* AP-RON, *n.* Apron, pronounced as if spelt ap-ron. See *Web.* ARFISH, *a.* Afraid.

ARRAN-WEB, *n.* Spider's web. LAT. *aranea*. *Car.* ARRANTEST, *a.* Veriest. *Veriest & onson*

ASK, *n.* A newt, or small lizard. *Jam.*

ASS, *v.* To ask. *Jam., Car.*

ASS, *n.* Ashes. *Car.* A. S. *asce*. GERM. *asche*. Sometimes used in the plural form.

ASSEER, *v.* Assure.

ASSLE-TREE, *n.* An axle-tree. LAT. *axis*. FR. *asseul*. ITAL. *assile*. *Jam., Car.*

ASSLE-TOOTH, *n.* A grinder: *dens molaris*. *Car.*

ASS-MIDDEN, *n.* The heap into which ashes are collected. *Car.*

AST, *p. p.* Asked. *Car.*

ASTITE, *adv.* As soon as, in preference. *As-tide*, whence Whitsun-tide A. S. *tid*. *Car.*

ASWIN, *adv.* Obliquely. WELSH, *asswyn*. *Car.* *Tw.*

A-TOP, *adv.* Upon.

ATWEAH, *adv.* "Brak't atweah," broke it into two.

AUD, *a.* Old. A. S. *eald*. *Car., W. and C.*

AUD-FARRANT, *a.* Applied to children that are peculiarly grave, old-fashioned, or formal. Sometimes, but less frequently applied to those who show ability and sagacity beyond their years. See *Aud-farran*, in *Jam.*, *Wil.*

AUD-PEG, *n.* Old-milk cheese.

AUM, *n.* An elm-tree. *Car.*

AUP, *n.* A mischievous child. *Car.*

AW, *pro.* The vulgar pronunciation of I; as, *aw's*, I am, *aw's gang*, I shall go.

**AWAY WITH**, For the most part used negatively; *I cannot away with*, i. e. I cannot *endure*.

This phrase was in use in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

See *Web.* I find it used in the Quarterly Review, vol. 74, p. 391.

**AWE**, *v.* To owe.

**AWE**, *v.* To own, possess; as, *wheah's awe this hat?* who owns this hat? See *Shaksp.* Othello, act iii, sc. 3.

**AWLS**, *n.* *To pack up his awls*, is spoken of a person departing in haste.

**AWN**, *v.* To own. A. S. *agan.*

**AWN**, *n.* Own. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

**AWNER**, *n.* Owner. *W. and C.*

**AX**, *v.* To ask. A. S. *axian.* Casaubon derives this word from *aξωω, postulo.* *Car.*

**AX'D AT CHURCH**, A phrase applied to the publication of marriage-banns. *Jam.*, *Car.*

**AX'D OUT**, Refers to the third and last publication of banns.

**BABBY**, *n.* A young child. It is used also for a doll; and in the plural to denote *prints*, when shown to children for their amusement. *Car.*

**BABBY-CLOUTS**, *n.* Rags of different colours given to children to dress their dolls with.

**BABBY-HOUSE**, *n.* A circle, square, or other figure, made on the ground by children with pieces of china, earthenware, or stones.

**BABBY-LAKINS**, *n.* Children's toys.

**BACK-BAND**, *n.* A strong iron chain of twisted links, which passes over the cart-saddle in a groove, and, being attached to the shafts, supports the cart. *Car.*

**BACHELOR'S BUTTONS**, *n.* The familiar name of a well-known flower.

BACK-END, *n.* The autumn. *Car., W. and C.*

BACKERLY, *a.* Late; as, *a backerly hay-time.*

BACK-SIDE, *n.* The ground at the back of a house, a court, or yard. *W. and C. H.*

BACKUS, *s.* A bakehouse. *A. S. bæchus.*

BADE (*B'yad*), *v.* Did abide.

BADGER, *n.* Dealer in corn. *H., Wilb.*

BADLY, *adv.* Unwell. *For.*

BAGNET, *n.* Bayonet.

BAILIER, *n.* A bailiff.

BAIN, *a.* Near, ready; as *bainer way*, a nearer way.

Jamieson derives this word from the ISLANDIC *beina, expedire.* See *Car.* under *Bane.* *For., Wil., Wilb.*

BAIRN, *n.* A child, male or female. *A. S. bearn. Shaks. Winter's Tale, act iii, sc. 1, and All's Well that Ends Well, act i, sc. 3. Jam., W. and C.*

BAIRNS-PLAY, *n.* Any kind of trifling.

BAIST, *v.* To beat. *Isl. beysta. Ak., H.*

BAITH, *a.* Both. *Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

BAKE (*B'yak*), *v.* To bake.

BALDERDASH, *n.* Trifling language. See *Jam., John., Car.*

BALKE, *n.* A cross-beam.

"Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their *balkes.*"

*Gammer Gurton's Needle, O. P. ii. 7.*

*Balke, Ske. A. S. bale. W. and C.*

BALKE, *n.* A space in ploughed land left unploughed for some reason, as the intervention of a large stone. The word also denotes the grass line between two contiguous swaths in mowing. *A. S. bale. See Jam. bauh.*

BALL, *v.* Applied to the adhesion of snow to the shoe-sole.

BAND, *v.* Did bind. *Car.*

BANE, *n.* Bone. *Jam., Car.*

BANE-FIRE, *n.* Bonfire; applied usually to the fires kindled to celebrate the 5th of November.

Dr. Willan remarks that Bone-fire is a corruption made by the higher class of people, in order to soften the harsh sound of bân-fire, as the word is generally pronounced. See *Johnson* and *Webster*. *Jam.* under *Bayle-fire*. *Car.* Also *Boucher's Glossary*, under *Bane-fire*.

BANG, *v.* To strike or beat, to surpass.

BANKEROUT, *n.* A bankrupt. *Fr.* *banquerout*. *ITAL.* *bancorotto*.

This word I remember but once to have heard spoken; I believe it is now nearly obsolete.

BAR, *v.* To shut, to close; as “*bar* that door.”

BARK, *v.* To cough.

BARKENED, *a.* Applied to dirt clotted or hardened on any surface. *Car.* under *Barked*.

BARNEY-CASSEL, *p. n.* The vulgar name of Barnard Castle, the capital of Teesdale.

“ High crown'd he sits in dawning pale,  
The sovereign of the lovely vale.”

*Scott's Rokeby*, c. ii, st. 1.

BARRING-OUT, A custom in some of the smaller schools in the north. At the eve of the holidays the school door is closed on the master on his arrival; a parley ensues between the master and the senior boys; and the result is, that extra holiday is granted, with, probably, exemption from the usual task. I do not recollect witnessing this custom, but I perfectly well remember another school custom, on the day of “breaking up” for the holidays. A small subscription is entered into, and a mixture made of ale, sweetened and seasoned so as to be agreeable to juvenile palates. The song or glee is then introduced. Some now living

may recollect such a festivity on one or two occasions, at the school of a clergyman at Staindrop, about thirty-five years ago.

A similar custom of barring-out seems to have prevailed in Cumberland and Westmoreland. See *W. and C. Glossary. Gent.'s Mag.* vol. 61, p. 1170. See also *Hone's V. B.* pp. 152, 1306. *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, p. 45.

BASS, *n.* Matting. *Isl. bast. Jam., Car.*

BAT, *n.* A blow. *Car.*

BAT, *n.* Extraordinary pace; as, "he went at a terrible bat," at a great rate. *Car.* It is also used metaphorically for living very extravagantly, he lived at a great bat. It denotes also condition; as, "he is reduced to a sad bat."

BATE, *v.* To reduce the price first asked for any article on sale. *Car.*

BATE (*B'yat*), *v. pret.* of bite.

BATTEN, *n.* *Batten o'streakh*, the straw of two sheaves tied together.

BAWK, *v.* To disappoint; used actively and passively.

BAWSAND-FACED, *a.* Bald-faced; applied to horses and cattle. See *Jam.* Gawin Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, renders *frontem albam* by bawsand-faced. *Wilb.* under *Bawson*.

BEAL *ʃ v.* To roar, as a child. A. S. *bellan.* *Baile* in *Sk.* BELLER *ʃ* See *Car.* under *Bell.* *W. and C.*

BECK, *n.* A small rivulet. A. S. *becc.* DUT. *beek.* See *John., Web., Car., W. and C.*

"From this bridge I ridde a mile on the stony and rokky bank of the Tese to the *Bek* caulled Thuresgylle, a mile from Barnardes Castelle, and there it hath a bridge of one arch, and straite entereth into Tese."

*Leland's Itinerary.*

BED-STOCK, *n.* The wooden frame of a bed.

BEEBAA, *n.* A nursery chant, used to lull children.

BEERERS, *n.* Bearers, the persons who carry a corpse to the grave.

BEESS, *n.* Cattle, contracted from *beasts*. *W. and C.*

BEESTLINS, *n.* The milk given by a cow for a short time after calving. A favorite pudding is made of this milk. A. S. *bysting*. Fl. *biest*. *Car., For., W. and C., Wilb.*

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, *n.* A game at cards. *Jam.*

BE-HINT, *prep. and adv.* Behind. *Car., W. and C.*

BELK, *v.* To beleh. *Car.*

BELLY-BAND, *n.* A leather or woollen band, passing under the belly of a horse, and attached to the shafts of a cart. *Car.*

BELLY-WARK, *n.* A pain in the bowels. *Car.*

BELT, *v. pret.* Did build.

BELT, *past part.* Built. D. V., B. i. *Jam., Car.*

BENSEL, *v.* Beat. (Slightly known.) *Jam., Car., W. and C.*

BERE, *v.* To bear, as "to bear a weight."

BERRY, *n.* A gooseberry. *Car., H., W. and C., Wilb.*

BESOM  $\gamma$  A bireh-broom (both forms are used). A. S. BUZZOM  $\int$  *besom.* — *Car.*

BESSY-FRUGGAM, Applied to a female of slatternly appearance, or a male dressed in female attire going a *guising*. See *Guisers*.

BETTERLY, *a.* "A *betterly* sort of day," a day fine by comparison.

BETTERMORE, *a.* Better, as, "his *bettermore* coat." *W. and C.*

BEVEL'D, *a.* Applied to a curved surface; as to a road which is curved from the centre, the highest part. See *Johnson, Webster*.

BIBLE AND KEY, *n.* A superstitious mode of divination, now obsolete. See *Brand's P. A.* iii. pp. 188-9; *Forby's E. A. G.* p. 398.

BID, *v.* To invite to a wedding or a funeral. The persons sent to invite to the funeral are called *bidders*. "I am bid forth to supper," *Shaksp.* Merchant of Venice, act ii, sc. 5. See St. Luke, c. xiv, v. 24. A. S. *biddan*. *Car.*

BIDE, *v.* To abide, endure. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

BIDE, *v.* To stay, to remain.

BIDDY, *a* A louse. *Car.*

BIDING, *part.*, *past* *bidin*, i. e. past endurance. *Car.*

BIELD, *v.* To build.

BILE, *n.* A boil.

Bind, *v.* To bind.

BING, *n.* A bin: as a *corn-bing*, a *wine-bing*. A. S. *bin*.

DAN. *bing*, a heap. See *P. P.* i, p. 36, n. 5. *Archæol.* xi, 440.

BINK, *n.* Bench, a seat, generally of stones, against the front of a house. A. S. *benc*. GERM. *bancke*. *W.* and *C.*

BIRK, *n.* Birch. TEUT. *berck*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

BIRK-ROD, *n.* Birch-rod.

BIRITLE, *n.* An apple, so called, much esteemed for eating. This apple has probably been introduced from Birtle, near Heywood, in Lancashire. I have never met with more than three birtle trees, two at Newsham, and one at Walker Hall. *Car.*

BISHOBIG, *p. n.* Bishopric, i. e. of Durham; by which name the county is sometimes now, as formerly, called by way of eminence, though at the present day it is more frequently used in common conversation by those who are resident on the Yorkshire side of the Tees; as, "*he lives ow'r i Bishobrig.*" It occurs in a Petition to the Protector, in the time of the Commonwealth:—

"The Humble Petition of the University of Cambridge sheweth,—

“That your petitioners have notice of a grant ready  
for the seal from your highness to a College at  
Duresme in *bishopric*. \* \* \* \* ”

See *Cooper's Annals of Camb.*, A.D. 1659 (p. 473.)  
In the Life of John Bunyan this word (bishoprick) is  
frequently used for the county.

“He led the men of Bishopricke.”

*Scott's Minstrelsy of the S. B.*, Lord Ewrie, l. 13.

BIT, *n.* Used sometimes without the preposition, as a *bit pie*.

BIT, *n.* A while, as, “stop a *bit*.” *Car.*

BITE, *n.* A mouthful; as of bread. *Car.*

BLACK-A-VIZ'D, *a.* Dark in complexion. *Car.*

BLACK PUDDIN, *n.* A pudding made of the blood of a pig, suet, &c., and stuffed into the intestines. In a gibble-pie, the blood of the goose is used in a similar manner, though not confined in the intestine, as in the black pudding.

BLACKY-MOOR, *n.* A man of colour.

BLAIN, *n.* Applied to a red swelling of the eyelid. *DAN.*  
*blein.* *Lanc.*

BLAKE, *a.* Yellow, applied to butter, &c. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

BLAKE, *a.* Bleak, exposed.

BLARE, *v.* To put out the tongue, with or without making a noise at the same time. *Jam.*

BLASH, *v.* To throw water or dirt.

BLASHY, *a.* Thin, meagre; applied also to weather; as “a *blashy* day,” a wet day.

BLAST, *n.* An explosion.

BLAST, *v.* To blast, as rocks with gunpowder.

BLATE, *v.* To bleat.

BLATE, *a.* Bashful. See *Allan Ramsay's G.S.* . *Jam.*, *W. and C.*, *Wil.*

BLAW, *n.* A blow. *Jam.*, *W. and C.*

BLAW, *v.* To blow. A. S. *blawan*.

BLAW, *v.* To breathe thickly ; applied to a man or a beast.

BLEAZE, *n.* A blaze. Used sometimes as a verb. *Car.*

BLEB, *n.* A drop of water ; also a blister, or rising of the skin. *Car., W. and C.*

BLETHER, *n.* Bladder. A. S. *blædr.* See *P. P.* *Car.*

BLETHER, *v.* To cry.

BLIND, *a.* Blind.

BLINKERS, *n.* The part of a bridle or collar which covers the eyes of a horse.

BLISH, *n.* The rising of the skin from scalding, or friction, as from rowing, &c.

BLIST, *part.* Blest. *Sp.*

BLONK, *n.* A blank.

BLONK'D, *a.* Disappointed.

BLOB-CAP, *n.* A boyish pastime. Hats are placed against the wall ; a ball is thrown from the distance of a few yards into one of the caps or hats ; all then run away except the owner of the cap, who hits any one that he can with the ball, &c. &c.

BLOW, *n.* Blossoms. *For.*

BLUE MILK, *a.* Skimmed milk. *Car.*

BLUE-MILK CHEESE, *n.* Cheese made of skimmed milk.

BLUID, *a.* Blood. In Scotch, both *bluid* and *blude* are met with. *W. and C.*

BLUIDY, *a.* Bloody.

BOBBIN, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, on which thread is wound for weaving.

BODDUM, *n.* Bottom. GER. *bodem.* *Jam.*

BODE, *n.* A price bid. GER. *bot.* *Jam.*

BODLE, *n.* A copper coin, formerly in use in Scotland, of the value of one sixth part of an English penny, equal to two Scottish pennies. I have heard the coin spoken of, and have some reason to believe that it must have been in use in Teesdale in the early part of

last century. As in Scotland, we have the phrase, “I dinna care a *bodle* for ye.” See *Jam.*, *Car.*

**BOGGLE**, *n.* Goblin, or something imperfectly seen, so as to cause fright. *Jam.*

**BOGLE**, *v.* To start, as a horse when frightened.

**BOGLE-I-BO**, A word used to frighten children. See *Brand's P. A.* ii, p. 295.

**BOGLE-ABOUT-STACKS**, *n.* A sport of children in a stack-yard.

“ ‘Bout stacks with the lasses at *bogle* to play.”

*Flowers of the Forest*, l. 14.

**BOILIN** *n.* Boiling, a sufficient quantity for one meal; as, “*a boilin o' tatties*.”

**BOMAN**, *n.* A term used to frighten children. See *Sir W. Scott's Prose Works*, vol. xxiv, p. 368.

“ Red-haired *Boman*.”

**BONNY**, *a.* Pretty. *Sh.* See *John*. Used in a different sense in *For.* *W.* and *C.*

**BOODY-HOUSE**, *n.* Used by children for any place ornamented with bits of glass or earthenware. See *Wil. Booty-house*.

**BOODY-POTS**, *n.* Pieces of pots, china, &c., to make a boody-house.

**BOOK**, *v.* To steep or soak linen in a lye of some particular description.

**BOOK**, *n.* The lye so used. See *Jam.* *Boukin*.

**BOOK**, *n.* Bulk, size. *Car.*

**BORN DAYS**, *n.* Life; as “*in all my born days*.” *Car.*

**BOUNE**, *part.* *About* to go to some place, or *going* to do something; as, “*aw's boune ti Stendrop* ;” “*aw's boune ti dook*.” *Su. Got.* *boa*, to make ready. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *H.*

BOUT, First *bout*, second *bout*, *primæ vices, secundæ vices*, &c. *W. and C.*

BOUT, *n.* An attack, as of illness, struggle ; as, “*a sad bout.*”

BOUT, *n.* Bolt. The pronunciation is perhaps better conveyed by “*bowt.*”

BOUT AND SHACKLE, *n.* Bolt and shackle. *Car.*

BOWDIKITE, *n.* Applied to an ill-behaved or mischievous child.

BOWEL-HOLE, *n.* An aperture in the wall of a barn or stable for giving light. See *Jam. Boal.*

BOWLS, *n.* The game so called. I remember this game being played in the village of Newsham, on the green, at the east end, before it was inclosed. See *Strutt's Sp. and P.*, 235.

BRADE, *a.* Broad. A. S. *brad.* *Car.*

BRADE-KEST, *a.* Broad-cast, sown by the hand. *Car.*

BRADE, *v.* To have an involuntary desire to vomit. A. S. *abredgan.* *Wil.*

BRAFFAM, *n.* A collar for a draught horse. Sc. *breacham.*

BRAK, *v. pret.* Did break. *Car.*

BRAND-NEW, } *a.* Quite new. DUT. *brand-nieuw.*

BRAND-SPAN-NEW, } *Jam., Car.*

BRANG, *v. pret.* Did bring.

BRASH, *n.* Refuse.

BRASS, *n.* Used for copper coin ; also for money, riches, “*he was worth a deal o' brass.*” *Car., W. and C.* *H.*

BRAST, *v.* Did burst. Used by Spenser. *Car., W. and C.*

BRAT, *n.* A slip or apron for a child ; used by Chaucer in the sense of a *coarse mantle*. A. S. *bratt.* *H., Lanc., W. and C.*

BRAT, *n.* A child ; so called generally in contempt. *Lanc.*

BRATTED, *a.* Applied to boiled milk, which, when cooled a little, has a film on the surface.

BRAVELY, *ad.* *Aw's bravely*, I am in good health. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

BRAY, *v.* To beat, to bruise ; used also as a term of chastisement. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

BREA, *n.* Edge of any precipitous place difficult to pass, and attended with some risk. *W.* and *C.*

BREAK-UP, *v.* A school is said to *break-up* when the holidays commence.

BRECKINS, *n.* Fern.

BREDE, *n.* Breadth. A. S. *bræd*, *latitudo*. Used by *Chaucer*.

BREDE, *n.* Bread.

BREET, *a.* Bright. *W.* and *C.*

BRENT, *a.* Steep. *W.* and *C.*

BREEST, *n.* Breast.

BRERE, *n.* Briar. *P. R.*, *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

BREWSTER-SESSIONS, *n.* A petty sessions, when magistrates grant licences to innkeepers. It is usually held in the month of September.

BRIDE-WAIN, *n.* The clothes and furniture of a bride. *Car.*

BRIDLE-ROAD, *n.* A way for a horse, and not for a cart or carriage.

BRIG, *n.* A bridge. A. S. *brycg*. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *W.* and *C.*

BRIM, *v.* Applied to a boar having intercourse with the sow. See *P. P. i*, p. 51.

BRIMMING, *a.* Applied to the sow, when in a state of desire for the male. *Wilb.*

BROACH, *n.* An iron or wooden spindle appertaining to the large wheel used for spinning wool. *Car.*

BROCKEN, *p. pa.* Broken.

BROIDER'D, *p. pa.* Embroidered.

BROSSEN, } *p. pa.* Burst, broken. A. S. *brysan*, *conterere*.

BRUSSEN, } *p. pa.*

BROSSEN-HEARTED, *a.* Broken-hearted.

BROWN LEEMER, *n.* A hazel-nut, quite ripe, so as to leave the husk easily.

BRUMISTONE, *n.* Brimstone.

BRUSSLE, *n.* Bristle, the stiff hair growing on the neck and back of a swine, used for brushes. A. S. *bristl.*

BUCK-STICK, *n.* Used in the pastime of spell and knor. The head is made usually of some soft wood. The handle or shank of a hazel cut in winter.

BUFFÉT, *n.* A cupboard.

BUFFET-STÜLE, *n.* A small stool. See *Proprietary Parv.* i, p. 41, n. 6. *Jam., For.* Jamieson's description is correct, except that the stool is not usually square.

BUIK, *n.* A book. A. S. *boc.* GERM. *buche.* *W. and C.*

BUIT, *n.* Something given to effect an exchange. *Car.*

BUIT, *n.* Boot. *W. and C.*

BUIT (Boot). *n.* A balance of value given when something is exchanged, as, "6d. to bute." *Shaksp.* Measure for Measure, act ii, sc. 4; Winter's Tale, act iv, sc. 3; King Richard III, act iv, sc. 4; King Lear, act v, sc. 3. *Car.*

BULLACE, *n.* A large species of sloe. *Car., II.*

BUMBLE-BEE, *n.* A bee of a large species, *apis lapidaria.* TEUT. *bommen, sonare.* *Car., For.*

"And as a bitore *bumbleth* in the mire."  
*Chaucer's Wife of Bath.*

Caltha Poetarum, or "Bumble Bee," composed by T. Cutwode, Esq., 1599.

"Retrospective Review," *Gent.'s Mag.*

The date of the above poem shows that the word "bumble" is of very ancient usage.

BUMMEL-KITE, *n.* A bramble-berry. *Car.*

BUNCH, *n.* A kick with the foot.

BUNCH, *v.* To strike with the foot. *Car.*

BUND, *a.* Bound. *W. and C.*

BURR, *n.* A plant.

BURTREE, *n.* The common elder. See *Bourtree* in *Jam.*, *Car.*, *Wilb.*

BURTREE-GUN, *n.* A plaything used by boys.

It is made by hollowing a small branch of elder-tree, and adapting to this tube a sort of ramrod, with a handle; the part fitting the hollow tube being a little shorter than the tube. It is then charged with two closely-fitting bullets (made of wet paper), one of which (No. 1) is lodged at the end of egress; the other (No. 2), being then driven in forcibly, expels No. 1; No. 2, in like manner, remains to be driven out in turn.

BUS, *v.* To dress.

BUSE, *n.* A beast-stall; more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies. A. S. *bosig*.

DAN. *baas*. Sw. *bås*. ICEL. *bás*. See *Boose* in *Wilb.*, *Car.*

BUT, *n.* When the ridges in a field are of unequal length, the short ones on the outside are called *buts*. *Car.*

BUTTER AND BREDE, *n.* Butter and bread. In the midland and southern countries, "bread" always precedes its adjunct. In the district to which this Glossary relates, the phrase is inverted in provincial usage, as, "butter and brede," "cheese and brede," &c.

"An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,  
Was dealt about in lunches,  
An' dawds that day."

*Burns's Holy Fair.*

BUTTER-CUP, *n.* A name given to a species of *Ranunculus*, having bright yellow flowers. *Car.*

BUZZARD, *n.* A cowardly person. *Car.*

BUZZOM-SHANK, *n.* A broomstick.

B'YANNY, *a.* Bony, having much bone.

BYER, *n.* A cowhouse. *W. and C.*

**C**ABBISH, *n.* Cabbage.

CABBISH, *n.* Cabbage, what is taken or purloined in cutting out clothes. *It. capezza, roba caputa*, from *L. capio*. See *Thomson's Etymons*.

CACK, *v.* *Alvum exonerare.* A. S. *cac.* GERM. *kacke*. See *Pope's Imitation of Spenser*, I. 8. *Jam.*

CAFF, *n.* Chaff. *Kaff*, used by *Wycliffe*, Apology for the Lollards. A. S. *ceaf*. GERM. and DUT. *kaf*. *Jam.*, *W. and C.*

CAINGY, *a.* Ill natured.

CALEEVERING, *part.* Running about in a heedless and noisy manner. *H.*, *W. and C.*

CALF-LICKED, *a.* When a portion of the hair on the forehead is turned in its growth out of its natural position, the person is said to be *calf-licked*. *Car.*, *H.*

CALLER, *a.* Cool. *W. and C.*

CALLIMINKY, *n.* A kind of cotton; a *calliminky* petticoat.

CAM, *n.* A mound of earth to divide fields, without quicks planted on it; also when the hedgerow has been destroyed. *Car.*

CAM, } *v. pret.* Came.  
COM, }

CAMMEREL, *n.* A crooked piece of wood passing through the ankles of the carcass of a sheep or other animal, by means of which it is suspended. The word is supposed to be of Celtic origin. *Cam.* in Gael. signifies *crooked*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

CANKER, *n.* Rust. *H.*, *Lanc.*

CANKERED, *a.* Rusty.

CANNILY, *ad.* Decently, gently, neatly, dexterously.

CANNY, *a.* Decent, gentle, neat; a word of many significations. *Jam.* gives instances of several meanings of this word not in use in England. His definitions (18) are nearest to the English significations. *W. and C.*

CANT, *v.* To sell by auction.

CANTING, *n.* A sale by auction.

CAP, *v.* To surpass, to crown all.

CAP-SCREED, *n.* The border of a cap. *Car.*

CAR, *n.* Denotes any swampy, marshy land surrounded by inclosed land, and occasionally under water. Car House, Selaby Cars, Morton Cars, Seaton Cars. *Isl. kaer, palus.* See *P. P.*, i, 272, n. 1. *Car.*

CARLING SUNDAY, *n.* The Sunday preceding Palm Sunday, when carlings are eaten.

CARLINGS, *n.* Prepared by putting gray peas in boiling water, and half-boiling them, and afterwards in a hot fryingpan with butter, pepper, and salt, till they become crisp. They are eaten on the Sunday before Palm Sunday, which is called Carling Sunday. In Newark, Notts, it is called Careing Sunday. See *Gent.'s Mag.* vol. 55, p. 779; *Brand's P. Antiq.* vol. i, p. 95. The vulgar, in the North of England, have the following rhyme :

“ Tid, mid, misera,  
Carling, Palm, and Paste-egg Day.”

For a variation of this couplet, see *Gent.'s Mag.* 1788, vol. 58, p. 188; *Carlisle's Account of Charities*, p. 266. *Jam., Lanc., Wilb.*

CART-JACK, *n.* A prop of two limbs, used in supporting the body of a cart, in order to take a wheel off.

CART-SPURLING, *n.* The rut made by the wheel of a cart. *GERM. spur.*

CAST, *n.* A swarm of bees.

CAT, *n.* See *Tip-cat.*

CAT-GALLOWS, *n.* A pastime of boys. Two sticks are stuck in the ground vertically, and on projecting twigs, or on the top, of these another is placed horizontally, over which they leap. The height is gradually increased.

CAT-HAWS, *n.* The fruit of the whitethorn. A plentiful crop forbodes a hard winter.

“Mony haws,  
Mony snaws.”

CAT-I-KEYS, *n.* The seeds of the ash.

CAT-O-NINE-TAILS, *n.* A flexible leather strap, having one end cut into nine slips about two inches in length. It is now seldom used for the correction of boys.

CAUD, *n.* and *a.* Cold. A. S. *cald.* *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

CAVALDRY, *n.* Cavalry.

CAWKER, *n.* The hind part of a horse's shoe, sharpened and pointed downwards; applied also to the iron on the heel of a shoe or clog. See *Cleet*. The word is used by old writers under the forms *calkyns*, and *calkins*, probably from LAT. *calx*, a heel. TEUT. *kaucken, calcare.*

CAWSAY, *n.* Causeway, a paved foot-road, such as not long since was in the middle of Staindrop. FR. *chaussée*. See *Promp. Parv. 75* p. 64.

CESS, *n.* A tax. The allowance to the poor under the old Poor-law was sometimes so called.

CHAFT, *n.* The jaw, chop. *W.* and *C.*

CHAIMER, *n.* Chamber.

CHAIMERLY, *n.* Urine; “your *chaimberlie* breeds fleas like a loach.” See *Shakspeare*, Hen. IV, Part I, ii, 1. *Car.*

CHALDER, *n.* Chaldrone. This is the form of both the singular and plural numbers.

CHAP, *n.* A word of very general use for a man of any age after boyhood. It is used with an epithet of commendation or otherwise: as, "a nice *chap*," "a queer *chap*."

CHASE, *n.* A receptacle for deer and game; of a middle nature, between a forest and a park, being commonly less than a forest, and not endued with so many liberties, and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game than a park. A chase differs from a forest in this—that it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed; and also in that a man may have a chase in another man's ground as well as in his own, having, indeed, the liberty of keeping beasts of chase or royal game therein, protected even from the owner of the land, with a power of hunting them thereon.

"He and his lady both are at the lodge,  
Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase*.

*Sh., Tit. And.* ii, 4.

This word is introduced here from its being still occasionally used as the designation of the district of Marwood, which was once a chase attached to Barnard Castle, extending along the Durham side of the Tees, westward.

"But sure, no rigid jailer, thou  
Wilt a short prison-walk allow,  
Where summer flowers grow wild at will,  
On *Marwood Chase* and Toller Hill."

*Scott's Rokeby*, canto v, 12.

CHATTER'D, *a.* A term applied to a fracture in wood.

CHEESES, *n.* The seeds of the common *mallow* are so called by children.

CHERRY-STONES, *n.* A game played by boys. *Cherry-stone-pytte* is met with in Skelton.

CHESWOOD, *n.* A cheese vat.

CHILDERMASS DAY, *n.* The Feast of the Holy Innocents. See *Hone's E. D. B.* vol. i, 1648; *Spect.* No. 7; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 295; *Gent.'s Mag.* Jan. 1799, vol. 69, p. 33.

CHILDRIN, }  
CHILDRING, }  
CHILDER, } *n.* These three forms are used for "children." *Car.*, *Lanc.*, *Wilb.*

CHIMLEY, *n.* Chimney. *Ak.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *H.*, *Lanc.*, *W.* and *C.*, *Wilb.*

CHIMLEY-NUIK, *n.* Chimney-nook. *B. J.* Sad Shepherd, act i, sc. 2.

"ALK. Where saw you her?

SCATH. In the *chimley-nuik* within: she's there now."

*Car.*

CHIP, *v.* To break off, as the edge of a cup or glass; it is applied also to an egg when the shell is cracked by the young bird. *Car.*

CHIP UP, *v.* To trip up. When boys are sliding on the ice, there is the cry among them, " *Het foot het, chip up hollow, them 'at can.*"

CHIRM, *v.* Applied to the continuous moaning sound made by a bird. "The swallow *chirms* upon the chimney-top." *Hutchinson's Week at a Cottage.* A. S. *cyrman*. Webster says that "chirm" is not in use.

CHIST, *n.* Chest. *Car.*

CHITTERLINS, *n.* The small guts dressed as a dish.  
BELG. *schyterlingh.*

" His warped ear hung o'er the strings,  
Which was but souse to *chitterlings.*"

*Hudibras.*

*Ak.*, *Car.*

CHIVE, *n.* A pot-herb.

CHIZZLE, *n.* Wheat-bran.

CHOW, *v.* To chew.

CHOW, *n.* A chew, as of tobacco.

CHRISTMAS EVE. There is a superstition that on this evening oxen kneel in their stalls. The evening is usually spent in merriment. The ule clog is laid on the fire, and the ule-cake, cheese, and frumety are served up at the festive board. See *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 1594.

CHUCK, *n.* A word by which, when repeated in quick succession, hens and chickens are called to be fed.  
*Jam., Car.*

CHUCKY, *n.* A familiar term for a barn-door fowl.

CHUMP, *n.* The part of a tree appearing above the ground when the tree is cut down, a log of wood. *Ak., For.*

CLAG, *v. a.* and *v. n.* To stick on.

CLAGGY, *a.* Adhesive, sticky.

CLAIME, *v.* To stick together by viscid matter. A. S. *clæmian.* *Will.* See *Cleam* in *Car.*

CLAISE, *n.* Clothes. *W. and C.*

CLAITH, *n.* Cloth. *W. and C.*

CLAITH, *v.* To clothe.

CLAITHING, *n.* Clothing. In this and the three preceding words the ordinary pronunciation is not accurately conveyed by the spelling.

CLAM, }  
CLOMB, } *v. pret.* of climb.  
CLUMB, }

CLAMMER, *v.* To climb. *Lanc.*

CLAMP, *a.* A large heap of weeds and rubbish when set on fire is so called.

CLAMP, *v.* To tread heavily.

CLAMS, *n.* A wooden vice, used by saddlers. BELG. *klemmen, stringere.* *Jam., H.*

CLANG, } *v. pret.* Did clang.  
CLUNG, }

CLAP, *v.* To touch softly, to caress, as to pat a boy on the

head or shoulders ; applied also to the caressing of a dumb animal.

CLAP-BENNY, CLAP-BENE, { *v.* Infants are requested to clap their hands by way of making their requests, or of expressing their thanks for anything given to them. ISL. *klappa*, to clap, and A. S. *ben*. a prayer. *Car.*, *H.*

CLART, *v.* To dirt. *W. and C.*

CLART, *n.* Dirt. *W. and C.*

CLARTY, *a.* Dirty. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

CLASH, *v.* To throw down anything in a violent manner ; probably from GERM. *klatschen*.

CLASHY, *a.* Wet, applied to the weather or road.

CLAUT, *v.* To claw or scratch.

CLAVVER, *v.* To climb up. *W. and C.*

CLAVVER, *n.* Clover. A. S. *clæfer*. DUT. *klaver*. *W. and C.*

CLEA (*Cle-a*), *n.* Claw. *Car.*, *For.*, *Wilb.*

CLEAN, *adv.* Entirely, as might be said of a pair of old shoes no longer fit to wear ; "thir shoes is *clean* dūne."

" But men may construe things after their fashion,  
Clean from the purpose of the things themselves."

*Sh.*, *Jul. Cæs.* 1, 3.

See also Shaks. *Henry VIII*, i, 3; *Cymbeline*, iii, 6 ;  
*Tit. And.* i, 2 ; *Othello*, i, 3.

CLEANING, *n.* The after-birth of a cow. *Car.*

CLEET, *n.* A piece of iron on the bottom of the soles or heels of clogs or shoes.

CLEG, *n.* The horse-fly. DAN. *klæg*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

" He had a litill we leg,  
And it wes cant as any cleg."

*Scott's Poetical Works*, i, p. 268.

CLETCH, *n.* A brood of chickens, ducks, or goslings. *H.*

CLĒTHING, *n.* Clothing. *Car.*

CLICK, *n.* To snatch hastily. *Car., W. and C.*

CLIM, *v.* To climb. *A. S. climan.* *Car.*

CLIP, *n.* The wool shorn in one year. *Car., For.*

CLIP, *v.* To cut off with scissors, to shear sheep. *Car., For.*

CLIPPING, *n.* A sheep-shearing. *For.* See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii, 20.

CLOCK, *n.* A small species of beetle. GERM. *chuleich, scarabæus.* See *Ancient Glossary of Gerbert.* From *Schmeller*, it appears that *kieleck* was the Bavarian appellation for the *Scarabæus stercorarius* in the 17th century.

CLOCK, *n.* The name given to the ripe seed of the dandelion. The schoolboy fancies that he finds out the hour by the number of puffs of his breath requisite to disperse the whole of the seed. He, however, usually moderates his puffs, so that the day may appear not quite so far spent as it really is. For a different custom connected with this plant, see *For.* p. 423.

CLOCK, *n.* The ornamented part of a stocking from the ankles a few inches upwards.

CLOCKING, *n.* The noise made by the hen when she has laid her egg; also, when desirous of sitting to hatch them. *A. S. cloccun.*

CLOGS, *n.* A kind of shoes; the upper part being made of strong leather, and the soles altogether of wood. The heels, and also the soles in the fore part (i. e. all except the narrow part of the sole), are bound with a thin plate of iron. Sometimes a cleet is attached to the heel. *W. and C.*

CLOT, *n.* Clod. *Car.*

CLOUT, *n.* Cloth.

CLOWER, *n.* The floodgate of a milldam (*porta clausa*).

See *Clow* in *Car.*

CLUD-NUT, *n.* Two nuts naturally united are so called.

CLUMP, *n.* A small circular plantation. *H.*

CLUTHER, *v.* To collect in a mass. *Car.*

CLUVES, *n.* The hoofs of cattle and pigs. *W. and C.*

COB, *v.* Applied to the pulling the hair of a boy, as a punishment inflicted by his schoolfellows for the commission of a mean though sinless offence. During the punishment, the castigators, each holding the culprit by a lock of his hair, are compelled to stand on one leg while some one pronounces a sort of proclamation, in verse, remarkable neither for its poetry nor decency; the condition imposed by it being, that whoever does not assist in the punishment, shall himself undergo a similar one. The commencement is—

“A *rannel*, a *rannel*, a grey gūse horn.”

\* \* \* \* \*

The ceremony concludes by each boy spitting over the head of the offender, who, upon whistling, is entitled to be released. The above nearly corresponds with the description given under the word *randle*, by *Car.* The punishment of *cobbing*, differing in many respects from the above, is practised in some parts of Scotland.

See *Janieson.*

COBBLE-STANE, *n.* A large smooth stone of a roundish shape. *Web., Car.*

COBBY, *a.* Hearty, brisk. Used by *Chaucer.* See *Car.*

CODDY, *n.* The childish name of a foal; coddy CODDY-FOAL, *n.* is also a word which, when repeated, is used in calling a foal.

CODLING, *n.* An apple so called. The “Keswick codling” is in great esteem.

COFTIN, *n.* When a cinder springs sharply out of the fire it is called either a purse or a coffin; the distinction depending not on the shape, but on its making a

crackling noise, or being perfectly silent; in the former case it is called a purse. This idle piece of superstition is not attended with very violent emotions either of grief or joy, although, originally, no doubt it was supposed to forebode wealth or death to the person nearest to whom it first fell.

COGGLY, *a.* Unsteady, inclining to fall.

COIN, *n.* A stone in a wall, which passes through.

COLEY, *n.* A species of cur-dog, a shepherd's dog.

“A better lad ne'er lean'd out-owre a kent,  
Or hounded *colley* o'er the mossy bent.”

*A. Ramsay's Pastorals.*

COLLEY, *n.* A term for bacon, and also for butchers' meat. It is only addressed to children, and used by them. “*Tatie and colley*,” potato and bacon.

COLLOP, *n.* A slice of bacon. Sw. *kollop*. For derivation see *Brand's P. A.* i, p. 36. *Car.*

COLLOP-MONDAY, *n.* The day preceding Shrove Tuesday.

On this day it is usual to have bacon collops and eggs for dinner. See *Hone's E. D. B.* p. 241, vol. i; also *Hone's Y. B.* pp. 149-50; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 35; *Gent.'s Mag.* 1790, August, p. 719. *W. and C.*

COME YOUR WAYS, Addressed to a person when required to attend another, or to leave some particular place. Used by *Shaks.* See *All's Well that Ends Well*, act ii, sc. 1. “Nay, *come your ways.*” *Hamlet*, act i, sc. 3, “*Come your ways.*”

“Where Aire to Calder calls, and bids her *come her ways.*”

*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 28th.*

*Car., H.*

COMMETHER, Come hither, addressed to horses.

COMPÖST, *n.* A mixture of soil, lime, &c. *John.*

CONSATE, *n.* Conceit, fancy, opinion. “Awl tak t' *consate* out o' thou?”

CONSATE, *v.* To believe, imagine. "Aw *consate* seah;" *consayte*, used by *Sk.*

COOTER, *n.* Coulter, the fore-iron of a plough. LAT. *cultus*. GERM. *kolter*. DUT. *kouter*.

COP, *n.* A crest. Crested hens are called *copt* hens. A. S. *cop*.

COPE, *v.* To exchange. GOTH. *koupan*.

COPE, *n.* An exchange.

COPING-STONE, *n.* The top stone of a wall, when of a shape other than flat.

COPPIN, *n.* A piece of worsted taken from the spindle.

CORF, *n.* A basket made of wicker-work, used for drawing coals out of the pit. GERM. *korb*. DUT. *korf*. *Corffe*, used by *Caxton*: see *Boke for Travellers*.

COTE, *n.* Pigeon-cote, a house for pigeons.

COTTER'D, *a.* Entangled; applied to hair, either human or that of an animal. *W. and C.*

COTTERELS, *n.* Cash (nearly obsolete). *Car.*

COTTRIL, *n.* A spring put through the eye of a bolt.

COUNTRY-SIDE, *n.* A term for a district of country.

COUR, *v.* As to "cour down," to escape being observed. *H.*

COWL, *v.* To scrape together. FR. *cueillir*. ITAL. *cogliere*. *Car.*

COWL-RAKE, *n.* An iron implement for raking together cinders or ashes. From the nature of its service it may sometimes be pronounced *coal-rake*; this pronunciation, however, is improper. See *Col-rake* in *P. P.*, and *Coul-rake* in *Wil.*

COW-PLAT, *n.* The dung of a cow.

COW-TEE, *n.* A cow-tie.

COW-TYE, *n.* A cow-tie.

CRACK, *v.* To boast of anything. *Sk. Shaks.* Love's Labour Lost, act iv, sc. i. *H., W. and C.*

CRACKS, *n.* As, "I'll set you your *cracks*," i. e. I'll do a feat which you cannot do. This word is in use

principally among boys when engaged in their sports, more especially in leaping either on plain ground or across a ditch or hedge, or over a cat-gallows.

CRACKS, *n.* News, or hearty conversation.

CRAG, *n.* The neck ; the neck of a goose in a giblet-pie is so called.

CRAMLY, *a.* Feebly and lamely, as to walk “varry *cramly.*” See *Car.*

CRAME, *v.* To mend by joining together, as earthen or wooden ware.

CRANCH, *v.* Applied to eating any hard and somewhat brittle substance, which causes a harsh kind of noise. Also to tread on a cinder would be to *cranch* it. *Car., H.*

CRANK, *n.* A bent iron axis, used in turning a wheel or grindstone.

CRANKY, *a.* Sickly, feeble.

CRAP, *v. Pret.* Did creep. *W. and C.*

CRAPPINS, *n.* Fat being melted, the remains are so called, and used for a sort of cake.

CRATE, *n.* A basket for carrying earthenware. *LAT. crates.*

CRAW, *n.* A crow. A. S. *craw.* GERM. *krähe.* DAN. *crage.* *Car.*

CRAW, *v.* To crow.

CRECKIT, *n.* Cricket, a stool of an oblong shape. BRITISH, *kriget*, a little elevation. See *John., Web., Car.*

CRECKIT, *n.* Cricket, an insect of the genus *Gryllus.*

CRECKIT, *n.* Cricket, a game with bats, ball, and wickets.

CREDLE, *n.* A cradle. *W. and C.*

CREEL, *n.* The upright basket used to contain the wool in former times, when carded, to be spun on the woollen wheel now laid aside.

CREW, *v. Pret.* of crow.

CRIS-CROSS, *n.* The mark of a person who cannot write his name. See *Nares' Gloss.*

CROFT, *n.* A small inclosure near a house: occurring frequently in the names of places, as the village of Croft, Osmond-Croft, Woden-Croft, &c. A. S. *croft*.

CROOK, *n.* A disease in pigs, affecting the back, and depriving them of the use of their hinder legs.

CROPEN, *p. p.* of creep. Used by *Chaucer*.

CROTELLY, *a.* Reduced to small particles or crumbs, and almost to a powder.

CROWDIE, *n.* A well-known mess of oatmeal for breakfast.

It is usually eaten with either milk or treacle, or butter and sugar, as an accompaniment. When the last three articles are used, they are put on the centre of the surface of the *crowdie*. The origin of the word is doubtful. It occurs in the Scotch ballad:

“ Crowdie ance. crowdie twice,  
 Crowdie three times in a day ;  
 An' ye crowdie ony mair,  
 Ye'll crowdie a' my meal away.”

*Jam., Car., W. and C.*

CROWLEY'S CREW, Applied, in an old song which I remember hearing, to the men employed in the iron works at Winlaton and Swalwell, near Newcastle, established A.D. 1690 by Sir A. Crowley. See *Speculator*, No. 299.

CROWNER, *n.* Coroner. *Car.*

CRUD, *v.* To curdle.

CRUD, *n.* Curd. *Car., H., W. and C., Wilb.*

CRÜLE, *v.* To work with worsted of various colours.

CRÜL'D, *a.* As, a *crul'd* ball, a child's ball, covered with worsted, wrought with various colours, and in various patterns.

CRÜNE, *v.* Applied to the bellowing and moaning noise made by a beast; sometimes, also, applied to the

roaring noise made by a child. DUT. *kreunen*. Jam., *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

This word is generally used as a verb or participle, and very rarely as a noun. It occurs as a noun in *A. R. Gentle Shep.*

“ She can o’ercast the night, an’ cloud the moon,  
An’ mak the deils obedient to her *crune*.”

As a verb in the following verse :

“ Now Clinkembell, wi rattlin’ tow,  
Begins to jow and *croon*,  
Some swagger hame, the best they dow,  
Some wait the afternoon.”

*Burns’s Holy Fair.*

See *D. V.* 300.

**CUDDLE**, *v.* To embrace, applied chiefly to children embracing their parents, but sometimes also to the embraces of those of mature years. *Car.*

**CUDDLE**, *n.* An embrace.

**CUDDY**, *p. n.* Cuthbert.

**CUDDY**, *n.* Applied to a left-handed person.

**CŪKE**, *n.* Cook.

**CŪKE**, *v.* To cook.

**CULE**, *a.* Cool. “ About Zule, quhen the wind blew cule.” *Percy’s Reliques*, Young Waters, vol. ii, p. 227, l. 1.

**CŪLE**, *v.* To cool.

**CUM**, *v.* Applied to the curding of milk in making cheese.

**CURRAN**, *n.* Currant.

**CURRAN BERRIES**, *n.* Currants, black, white, or red. *Car.*

**CURTAIN**, *n.* A small inclosed space in the precincts of a house, either before or behind. Also a road branching from the main road through a village to houses which stand a little way back out of the line of the others, as is the case in the village of Newsham.

CUSH, }  
 CUSHIE, }  
 CUSHIE, }  
 CUSHIE-COW, *n.* A word used in calling a cow, as to her meal.  
 CUSHIE-COW, *n.* Used when speaking of this animal to  
 children, and also by children. *Car.*  
 CUSHAT, *n.* The wood pigeon. A. S. *cusceote*. *Wil.*  
 CUT, *n.* A certain quantity of yarn. *Jam.* The fineness  
 and worth of flax is estimated by the number of cuts  
 in a pound.  
 CUTE, *n.* Intelligent, clever; probably from A. S. *cuth*.  
*Car.*, *For.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*  
 CUTS, *n.* Lots, as to draw *cuts*. *Jam.*, *H.* See *Shaksp.*  
*Com. of Errors*, act v, sc. i. “*Dro. of S.* We'll draw  
*cuts* for the senior.” “I think it best to *draw cuts*,  
 and avoid contention.” *Walton's Angler.* Used by  
*Chaucer.* See the song of “*Bessy Bell and Mary*  
*Gray.*”  
 These cuts are usually made of straws, unequally cut.

**D**AB, *n.* Applied to one who is expert in anything.

“*Frae me an auld dab tak advice.*”

*A. Ramsay*

*Car.*, *Lane.*

DADDY, *n.* The name used by a child for its father. See  
*Jam.* under *Daddie*. *Car.*

DAFFLE, *v. n.* To show signs of decay of memory and  
 mental faculty.

DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY, *n.* Daffodil. *H.*

DAFT, *a.* Weak in intellect, foolish.

DAGGY, *a.* Drizzly. *W. and C.*

DAIZED, *a.* Numb with cold. *Jam.*

DAM, *n.* A barrier of stones, &c., to obstruct the course  
 of a stream.

DAM, *v.* To construct such a barrier.

DAMAGE, *n.* Cost, expense.

DANDY-PRAT, *n.* An ignominious term, applied to any one of small or insignificant stature.

King Henry the Seventh stamped a small coyne called *dandy-prats*. See *Camden's Remains*, 1623, p. 177. *Anecdotes and Traditions*, Camden Society's Pub., p. 18.

DANG, } *v.* *Pret.* of Ding. The word has occasionally  
DUNG, } also the same meaning as in the old Scottish  
song, "Dunse *dings* a'," i. e. Dunse surpasses or  
excels all other places. So in the song, "Jenny  
dang the weaver."

DING-IN, *p. pr.* } From *v. Ding*.  
DUNG, *p. pa.* }

DARK, *v.* To listen in an unobserved manner. *Car.*

DARKENING, *n.* Evening twilight. A. S. *deorcung*.

DARNTON, *p. n.* Darlington; used in this form in the time of Queen Elizabeth. See Letter from Sir George Bowes to the Earl of Sussex, 1569. 'Queen Elizabeth and Her Times,' by T. Wright, F.S.A.

DARNTON TROD. A boy having done some mischief is warned by those who have no authority over him to "tak *Darnton trod*," that he may get out of the way and escape chastisement.

DAURAK, *n.* Day's work. A. S. *daeg-weore*.

"Monie a sair *daurk* we twa hae wrought."

*Bur.*

DAWDLE, *v.* To trifle, to be slow in doing anything. *Car.*

DAYTALMAN, *n.* A day labourer, as distinguished from a servant who is hired by the year. *Car.*

DAYTALWORK, *n.* The employment of a daytalmans. *Car.*

DAZED, *a.* Applied to bread not well baked; also to meat roasted by too slow a fire. *H.*

DEAVE, *v.* To deafen. *Jam., Willb.*

DEE, *v.* To die. *Car., H., W. and C., Wilb.,*  
*Deeing*, dying; *deid*, dead.

DEED, *a.* Dead.

DEEF, *a.* A nut having no kernel is said to be *deef*. *H., Wilb.*

DEEF, *a.* Deaf. *W. and C.*

DEEIN, *p. pr.* Dying.

DEETH, *n.* Death. *W. and C.*

DELF, *n.* Plates and dishes. This word is derived probably from *Delft*, in Holland.

DELF-RACK, *n.* A piece of household furniture on which plates and dishes in common use are placed.

DELVE, *v.* To dig. *A. S. delfan.*

DENCHIED, *n.* Squeamish as to some article of food. See *Denshauch, Jam.*

DENE, *n.* A hollow. See *Co. Litt. 4 b.*

There are several *denes* in the county of Durham, all, or most of which, are a kind of ravine or hollow, through which a rivulet runs, and the banks on either side are studded with trees. *A. S. dæn.*

DENT, } *n.* A mark received from a blow. *A. S. dynt.*

DINT, } *H., Bar.*

DESS, *n.* A haystack is cut vertically, the horizontal outline of the section being nearly a square: the hay so cut out from top to bottom is called a *dess*. The hay usually cut at one time is called a *cunch*. *Jam.* under *Das., Car. (1)*.

DEUSE, *n.* Devil.

DICK-ASS, } *n.* An ass, (*jackass*, seldom used.)

DICKY-ASS, } *n.* A term used for a bird in addressing children.

DIKE, *n.* A hedge, either of quicks, or stakes and wattles. In the South of England, *dyke* means a ditch. In

Holland, a *dyke* is a mound. A. S. *dic.* GERM. *deich.*  
DUT. *dyk.*

DIKE-GUTTER, *n.* A ditch running along the bottom of a hedge.

DIKING-MITTENS, *n.* Large gloves made of horse-skin leather, with a thumb, but no fingers.

DILL, *v.* To allay pain. *Car.*

DING, *v.* To strike, beat. *Jam.*

DING-DOON, *v.* To push down. So used by *Wycliffe.* Apol. for Lollards, printed for Camd. Soc. p. 36, l. 1, p. 71, l. 32. *Car., For.*

DING-DONG, *adv.* Words used to express the sound of bells.

“ Ding, dong, bell,  
Cat’s faun into t’ well.”

*Nursery Rhymes.*

“ Let us all ring fancy’s knell,  
I’ll begin it—ding, dong, bell,  
Ding, dong, bell.”  
*Mercht. of Venice*, act iii, sc. 2.

“ Sea-nymphs hourly ring his knell.  
Hark ! now I hear them—ding, dong, bell !”

*Sh., Tempest*, i, 2.

DINNOT, *v.* Do not.

DIP, *v.* To incline, as, “ the field *dips* to the east.”

DIPNESS, *n.* Depth. A. S. *deopnys.*

DIRDUM, *a.* Noise. *Jam.* (1).

DISH-CLOUT, *n.* Dish-cloth.

DITTEN, *n.* A soft mixture applied to the edges of the door of a brick oven so as more effectually to confine the heat. A. S. *dyttan*, to close or shut up.

DIZ, *v.* Does.

DOBBY, *n.* A vulgar name for an apparition or sprite, as Mortham *dobie*, Piperwell-sike *dobie*. *W. and C., Wil.*

DOCKIN, *n.* The dock, the plant *rumex*. A. S. *docce*. GR. *δαυκος*. LAT. *daucus*. *Jam.*

A person stung with a nettle is supposed to be curable by a charm; “In *dockin*, out nettle,” being pronounced while the part affected is rubbed with this plant. See *Ak.*, *Bar.*, *Car.*, *Wil.*, *Wil.*

DODD, *v.* To cut away the dirty wool from and near the tails of sheep.

DODDINGS, *n.* The wool so cut.

DODDERING DILLIES, *n.* The heads of the briza or quaking grass.

DODDER, *v.* To tremble. *W. and C.*, *Wil.*

DOFF, *v.* To put off, as dress. Used by *Shaks.* frequently. *W. and C.*

DOG, *n.* The iron at the end of the fire to keep the fuel together.

DOG, *n.* A wooden household utensil, rudely shaped like a dog, used for toasting bread. *Car.*

DON, *v.* To put on, opposed to *doff*. Used by *Sh.* only once in the present and once or twice in the past tense. *W. and C.*

DONNAT, *n.* Applied to a worthless idle person; as, “That at t’ *donnat*.”

“Jannet, thou *donot*,  
I’ll lay my best bonnet.”

*Minst. of S. B.*

*Car.*

DOOK, *v.n.* To bathe. *Jam.*

DOOR, *n.* Door. Pronounced as *do-er*, the noun.

DOOR-CHECKS, *n.* The upright posts at the sides of a door. *Car.*, *H.*

DOOR-STANES, *n. pl.* The stone pavement about the outer door. *Jam.*, *Car.*

DOORSTEAD, *n.* Threshold. *H.*

DOPE, *n.* A *dope-craw*, the carrion crow.

DOUN, *prep.* and *adv.* Down.

DOUN-DINNER, *n.* An afternoon’s repast. The same

meaning belongs to the words *orndorn*, *aundorn*, *orndinner*, &c., which are said to be corrupt, the true form being *undorn* or *undern*. GOTH. *undaurn*. A. S. *undern*. GERM. *untern*.

DOUN-LYING, *n.* The time of a woman's parturition. *For.*  
DOUR, *a.* Downcast, forbidding, as, "a *dour* countenance."  
DOW, *v.* To thrive in health, to prosper in trade, to flourish. TUET. *dawen*.

"Unty'd to a man,  
Do whate'er we can,  
We never can thrive or *dow*."

*A. Ramsay.*

DOW, "He was nowt o' t' *dow*," he was a good-for-nothing.  
DOWLY, *a.* Melancholy, when applied to persons; lonely, when applied to places. LAT. *dolor*. FR. *deuil*. WEL. *dulyn*.

DOWTER, *n.* Daughter. A. S. *dohtor*. GERM. *tochter*. DUT. *dochter*. DAN. *dutter*. SW. *dotter*. ICEL. *dottir*. CAR., W. and CAR.

DOZZLE, *n.* The ornamental piece of pastry in the centre of the lid of a pie.

This word is probably derived from the FR. *dosil* (or *doucil*), or, according to Cotgrave, *dosil*, a faucet. See P. P. *Dotelle*. In the "Seuyn Sages" it is related how Ypocras pierced a tun in a thousand places.

"And tho' he hadde mad holes so fele,  
In ech he pelt a *dosele*." Line 1150.

See *Dottle* in Jam. *Dossel*, CAR., where the word has a different meaning from the above.

DRABBLED, *p. pa.* Soiled with wet and dirt, as a gown or skirt may be.

DRAFF, *n.* Grains of malt.

"Why should I sownen *dræf* out of my fist,  
Whan I may sownen whete if that me list."

*Ch. Personæ's Profl.*

The word occurs twice in *Shaks.*: in 1 Hen. IV, act iv, sc. 2, and in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where the old proverb is introduced :

“ ‘Tis old but true, ‘ still swine eat all the *draff*. ’ ”

Used also by *B. J.* *Sk.* vol. i, p. 100, l. 171. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W. and C.*, *Lanc.*

DRAVE, *v.* Pret. of drive. *Car.*

DREE, *a.* Lonely, wearisome. *H.*, *W. and C.*

DREEP, *v.* To drop with wet. A. S. *dripan*. DUT. *droppen*.

DREEPING WET, *a.* Thoroughly soaked. *For.*

DRESSER, *n.* A piece of household furniture, the lower part having closets, the upper having shelves for plates. *Car.*

DRIBBLETS, *n. pl.* Small sums; a word used also in the game of marbles.

DRIPPING, *n.* The fat and gravy from roasted meat.

DRISS, *n.* and *v.* Dress.

DRITE, *v.* To speak in a singing manner, as children do when learning to read; to drawl out the words in reading or speaking.

DROON, *v.* Drown.

DROOT, *n.* Dryness. A. S. *drigan*, to dry.

DROP-DRY, *a.* Applied to a building when the roof is secured so as to keep out the rain.

DROUGHT, *n.* Applied to a team of horses in combination with the cart or plough.

DRUCKEN, *p. pa.* Drunken; denoting also one given to inebriety, as, “a sad *drucken* chap.” DAN. *drukken*. ICEL. *druckin*.

DRY, *a.* Thirsty. *H.*

DRY, *v.* To *dry* a cow, to leave off milking her before the time of calving.

DUBLER, *n.* An earthenware dish of a round shape,

glazed only in the inside. “*Disches and Dobeleres*”  
*P. Pl.* Fr. *doublier*. WEL. *dwbler*. II.

DUCK AND DRAKE, *n.* A pastime among boys. A thin flat stone is thrown along the surface of water so as to touch several times before sinking. The following rhyme accompanies the sport :

“Duck and a drake,  
 And a lily white cake.”

See *Brand's P. A.* ii, p. 247; *Strutt's S. and P.* p. 342; *Car., Hart*, II.

DUCKY, *n.* A term for a drink, when children are addressed: also used by children.

DUDS, *n.* Male wearing apparel. *Jam.*

DUFFLE, *n.* Rough cloth, of a light drab colour. *Car.*

DULBERT, *n.* A stupid person. ICEL. *dul*, stultitia. *Car.*

DULL, *a.* Dull of hearing, i. e. hard of hearing.

DUMMY, *n.* A dumb man. A well-known and very ingenious artizan in the village of Newsham was almost as often designated by this word as by his proper name (Harry Lister).

DUNE, *p. pa.* Done.

DUNDER-NODDLE, *n.* A Blockhead.

DURABLE, *a.* Lasting; also applied to one who is in the habit of sitting long and late for the purpose of conversation.

DUZZY, *a.* Dizzy. GERM. *dusel*, dizziness. *For.*

D'YAM, *n.* Dame, the mistress of the house. This word is now nearly obsolete in this sense: it was, in the last century, in very general use in the households of the farmers, and the class now designated gentlemen farmers. In those times “t'maister and t'd'yan” took their meals together with their household servants.

In this sense the word occurs in the following song :

“ Come, bring with a noise,  
My merrie, merrie boyes,  
The Christmas log to the firing :  
While my good *dame*, she  
Bids ye all be free,  
And drink to your heart’s desiring.”

*Herrick.*

So also in the following passage :

*Shep.* “ Fye, daughter ! when my old wife liv’d, upon  
This day, she was both pantler, butler, cook ;  
Both *dame* and servant : welcom’d all : serv’d all :  
Would sing her song, and dance her turn : now here,  
At upper end o’ the table, now, i’ the middle ;  
On his shoulder, and his.”

*Shak., Winter’s Tale, act iv, sc. 3.*

**E**, in many provincial words, occurs in the place of *a*, as

**EAR**, *n.* A kidney. GERM. *niere*. See *Jam.*, ears ; *Carneer*.

**EARAND**, *n.* Errand. ICE. *erende*. *Car.*

**EARNING**, *n.* Rennet.

“ Since naithing’s awa, as we can learn,  
The kirns to kirk and milk to *earn*,  
Gar butt the house, lass, and waken my bairn,  
And bid her come quickly *ben*.”

*Gaberlunzie Man, P. R. ii, 65.*

**EASINGS**, *n.* The eaves of a house. *Car.* (1), *H.*, *Lane.*, *Wilb.*

**EASTER SUNDAY.** An old custom prevails on this day.

Young men take off the shoes of the girls, for which a ransom must be given. On the following day (Easter Monday) the girls take off the men’s hats. The custom is now all but obsolete.

This custom seems to bear some analogy to that of “heaving” or “lifting” which prevails in Lan-

cashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and other parts of England.

See *Brand's P. A.* i. 106-7; *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 422, &c.

Another custom seems to have prevailed at this season; on Easter Monday the women used to tie a rope across a road, and by this device, or otherwise, they procured money, which they afterwards spent in tea-drinking and tansey-cake, and if the proceeds would admit of it, something more exhilarating. This custom seems to be related to that of Hock-tide, a fortnight after Easter. See *Brand's P. A.* i, 112.

ECCLE, *v.* Of same meaning as *ettle*, though very rarely used.

EDDER, (pronounced *ether*), *n.* An adder. DUT. *adder*.

“Frae fertile fields where nae curs'd *edders* creep,  
To stang the herds that in rash-busses creep.”

*A. Ramsay.*

*Car.*

EE, *n.* An eye. A. S. *eage*.

“I'll bow my leg and crook my knee,  
And draw a black clout owre my *ee*,  
A cripple or blind they will cau me,  
While we sall sing and be merrie, O.”

*Gaberlunzie Man, P. R.* ii, 67.

EEN, Eyes. *Shaks.* uses *eyne*. *Taming of a Shrew*, v, 1.

*Spenser* uses *eyen*. *Car.*, *H.*, *W.* and *C.*

EFTER, *prep.* After. A. S. *æfter*. DAN. *eftir*.

“And at the last, *after* full lang muysing.”

*D. V.* p. 214.

*Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

EFTER-CLECKING, *n.* One of a second brood.

EFTER-CLETCH, *n.* An after or second brood in the same year.

EFTER-TEMSINGS, *n.* Coarse flour, after the finest has been worked out. BELG. *temsen*. *Car.*

EIGH, } *adv.* Yes, pronounced rather like the Greek ει  
AYE, } than αι. *Eigh*, used by *Ch.* in *Tro.* and *Cress.*  
EIGH, (pronounced as *a*,) used *interrogatively*, and also  
as an *exclamation*.

EKE, *v.* (generally used with the *adv.* *out.*) To prolong,  
to make anything go far, that is, to use it in moder-  
ation. A. S. *eacan*. LAT. *augeo*.

EKE, *n.* The addition that is made to a bee-hive to en-  
large it, synonymous with *imp.* *Chaucer* has the  
word *eke*, to add to.

ELDIN, *n.* Fuel, as of sticks or wood, to light the fire.  
See *elding* in *John.*, *Jam.*, *Car.* A. S. *aeted*.  
"Our *eldin's* driven and our har'st is ow'r."

*Fergusson.*

ELIVEN, *a.* Eleven.

ELLER, *n.* Alder. LAT. *alnus*. This word in some  
counties is pronounced *aller*. Both forms are used in  
*W. and C.* See *Eller* in *Car.* A. S. *ellarn*. GERM.  
*eller*.

ELSIE, *pr. n.* Alice.

"And do you ken *Elsie Marley*, honey?"

*Ritson's Bishopric Garland*, p. 47.

ELSEN, *n.* A cobbler's awl. BELG. *elssen*. See *P. P. i.*,  
p. 138, n. 3.

END-HECK, *n.* The moveable board at the end of a cart.

ENDWAYS, *adv.* Forward.

ENEUGH, *adv.* Enough. Used in the singular meaning,  
only applied to quantity. *W. and C.*

ENEUGH, } Enough. In a plural meaning, applied to  
ENEW, } numbers. *Car.*

ENTRY, *n.* A narrow passage at the entrance of a house.  
See *John.*

ESII, *n.* The ash tree. A. S. *æsc*. GERM. *esche*.

"The hie *eschies* soundis thare and here."

*D. V. 365.*

*Car.*, *For.*

ESH-SIPLEN, *n.* A young ash.

ETTLE, *v.* To try in the best manner.

“If I but *ettle* at a sang.”

*A. Ramsay.*

EVENDOON, *adv.* Right down: an *evendoon* wet day, a very wet day, when there is no prospect of its altering.

EXPECT, *v.* To suppose or believe. *Car., Wilb.*

**F**ACED-CARD, *n.* A court-card.

FADDER, *n.* (pronounced *făther*), father. *Car.*

FADGE, *v.* Applied to the walking of a child.

FADOME, *n.* Fathom. This form was in use in the time of Queen Elizabeth. *Ch., Sh.*

FAIN, *a.* Glad, on or after some event; desirous that something particular may happen. A. S. *fægen*. *Fayn* used by *Ch.* *Fayne* by *Sk.*  
The word is very frequently used by *Shakspeare*.

FAIRIN, *n.* Fairing, a present bought at a fair. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.*, ii, 269, 273. *John. Fairing*, used by *Gay. Fairin*, by *Fergusson*.

FAIRISH, *a.* Tolerably good. *Car.*

FAIRLY, *adv.* Completely.

FAIRY-RINGS, *n.* Circles of green grass in pastures. *Sh.*, *Tempest*, v. i. *Car.*

FAL-LALS, *n.* Foolish ornaments in female dress. *Jam., For.*

FAND, *v. Pret.* of find.

“Searching about on a rich throne he *fand*”

*Fairfax's Tasso*

“My ain judgment *fand*.”

*A. Ramsay's Gen. Sh.*

FUND, *p. pa.* of find.

FAN-TECKLED, *a.* Having freckles on the skin. See *Farnstickles* in *Car.*

FAR-A-WAY, *adv.* Much, a great deal. *Car.*

FARDEN, *n.* A farthing. *Car.*

FASH, *v.* To trouble, disturb. *Car., W. and C.*

FASH, *n.* Trouble. *W. and C.*

FASHIONS, *a.* See *Wilb.*

FASHEOUS, *a.* Troublesome, annoying, as, "he's *fasheous*," "he's troublesome." *Bur., A. Ram.*

FASSENS-EEN. The evening of Shrove Tuesday, the day immediately preceding the great Fast during Lent.

See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* See *Bur. fasten-een. Car., H.*

FAT-HEN, *n.* A wild orache. *Car.*

FAUD, *n.* Fold. *A. S. falaed.*

FAUF, *n.* A fallow.

"The Lothian farmer he likes best  
To be of good *faugh* riggs possest."

*A. Ramsay.*

*Car., Wilb.*

FAUF, *v.* To fallow. *Car.*

I have deviated from the usual provincial orthography of this word, in order to give the exact pronunciation.

FAUN, *p. pa.* Fallen.

FAUT, *n.* Fault. Used by *Ch.* *Car., W. and C.*

FAVOUR, *v.* To resemble in personal appearance, as, "he *fāvours* his mother."

"The porter owned that the gentleman *fāvoured* his master."

*Spectator.*

FAVOUR, *n.* Used by *Sh.* in the sense of features or countenance. See *Sh. Rich. II*, act iv, sc. 1; *Hen. IV*, Part I, act iii, sc. 2; *Hen. V*, act v, sc. 2; *Julius Cæsar*, act i, sc. 3; *Sonnets*, cxiii.

"My colour is changed since you saw me last,  
My *favour* is banisht, my beauty is past."

*Crown Garland of Golden Roses*, Percy Society's Pub.

This word is now never used in this sense as a noun.

See *Farour* in *Car.* *H.*, *Wilb.*

**FAWCETT**, *n.* See *Spigott and Fawcett*.

**FEAL**, *v.* To hide.

“He that *feals* can find.” *Prov.*

*Car.*, *W.* and *C.*, *Wil.*

**FEG**, *n.* Fig.

**FEG-BLUE**, *n.* A composition, in the shape of a small round cake, made of indigo, &c., used in washing linen.

**FELDEFARE**, *n.* Fieldfare. See *Hartshorne's S. A.*

**FELL**, *n.* A mountainous tract, as “Cockfield Fell,” “Middleton Fell,” &c. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

**FELL**, *v.* To sew down the inside of a seam. *Car.*, *Jen.*

**FELL**, *v.* To cut down timber, to knock down.

**FELLON**, *n.* A disease in cows, the primary symptom being a bad cold. *Car.*

**FELLY**, *n.* Felloe, the circumference of a cart or carriage wheel. *A. S. fælge.*

**FELLY**, *v.* To fallow.

**FEMMER**, *a.* Weak, feeble.

**FEND**, *v.* Applied to one who is industrious, or who exerts himself in difficulties: to procure for.

“But gie them guid cow milk their fill,  
Till they be fit to *fend* themsel.”

*Bur. Poor Mailie.*

*Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*

**FENDY**, *a.* Industrious. *W.* and *C.*

**FESTER**, *v.n.* A wound is said to *fester* when it grows virulent.

**FETTLE**, *v. a.* To prepare, to get ready, applied both to persons and things.

Although this word was formerly used in a neuter sense, it is now used only actively.

This word occurs in the ballad of "Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne." *P. R.*, i, p. 89, l. 66.

See *John.*, *Jam.*, *Car.* (1), *Hartshorne's S. A.* *H. Lanc.*, *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*

FETTLE, *n.* Condition, repair, generally accompanied by an epithet *in melius*. Used by *Ascham* in his *Toxophilus*. *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*

FETTLED, *p. pa.* Prepared, repaired. *Car.*

FEW, *a.* When used singly, or with the article *a*, it denotes "a small quantity;" when used with the article, and also an epithet, as, gay, good, &c., it then conveys the meaning of "a tolerably large quantity." In these senses the word may be considered a sort of noun. It is also used adjectively, as "a few broth," "a few sticks," &c. *A. S. fea.* *Car.*, *For.*, *Wilb.*

FIDDLE-STICK, } An interjection, used when any one  
FIDDLE-TE-DEE, } disbelieves what is said.

FIND, *v.* To find.

FIND, *v.* To find himself, to provide himself with. *Car.*

FIR-APPLE, *n.* The cone of the fir.

FIX-FAX, *n.* The tendon of the neck. *Jam.*, *Car.*

FIZZ, *v. n.* To make a hissing sound.

FIZZLE, *v. n.* To make a slight rustling noise. *W. and C.*

FLAY, *v.* To frighten. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

FLAYED, *p. pa.* Frightened.

"It's lang since sleeping was *fley'd* frac me."

*Scott's P. W.*, ii, 58.

*Sh.*, *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3. *Car.*

FLANG, *v.* *Pret.* of fling.

FLUNG, *p. pa.* of fling.

FLANNIN, *n.* Flannel. *Car.*

FLAY-CRAW, *n.* A scarecrow. *Car.*

This figure is usually formed of a coat stuffed with straw, fastened on a stick, on the top of which a hat is placed.

FLEA-BITE, *n.* Used literally, and also to denote anything trivial.

FLECKER, *v.* To flutter.

FLEE, *n.* A fly. *Wilb.*

FLEE, *v.* To fly.

FLEER, } *n.* Floor. *W. and C., fleer.*  
FLOUR, }

FLEETS, *n.* Particles of smoke.

FLICK, *n.* Flitch. A. S. *flicce.* *Sk.* uses *flycke.* *Car., Lanc.*

FLIGG'D, *p. pa.* Fledged. “*Fligg'd and flown.*” *Car.*

FLIGGERS, *n.* Birds fledged and ready for flight. *Car. Wilb.*

FLING, *v.* To throw.

FLOUD, *a.* A *flood* day, a tempestuous day.

FLÜDE, *n.* Flood.

FLÜDE-RAIL, *n.* A rail across a stream, swung on a cross beam by two short chains.

FLYPE, *n.* A brim of a hat. *Car. (1), W. and C.*

FLYTE, *v.* To scold, to quarrel. See *P. R.*, i, p. 208, l. 9.

A. S. *fitan.* *Jam., H., Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

FOALS-FOOT, *n.* The plant *Tussilago farfara*, Linn., formerly abounding in the fields near Newsham, called Dormaloe banks.

FODDER, (pronounced *fōther*,) *n.* Food for cattle. A. S. *fodder.*

FODDER, *v.* To feed cattle.

FOG, *n.* The grass grown after the hay is carried off. *John., Lanc., Car.*

FOISTY, *a.* Musty.

FOLLOW, *v.* To court.

FOLLY, *n.* The name given to a building standing on an eminence in order to command an extensive view, as “*Brussleton Folly,*” &c.

“The thin grey clouds wax dimly light  
On *Brusleton* and *Houghton* height.”

*Scott's Rokeby*, Canto ii, 1.

*Car.*

**FOND**, *a.* Having a love or liking for; also, foolish, weak in intellect.

The word occurs in a proclamation of the year 1533, which prohibited “*fond* books, ballads, rhimes, and other lewd treatises in the English tongue.” See *Collier’s Shakspeare*, l. 288.

In both senses the word is frequently used by *Shaks.*

“I am a very foolish, *fond* old man.”

*Sh., King Lear*, iv, 7.

In this passage the word may probably mean doting, loving.

**FOOTING**, *n.* To pay footing, that is, to give some treat, as a new-comer does. *Car.*

**FOOMART**, *n.* A polecat.

The Acts of James 2nd, King of Scots, A. D. 1424, regulate the export of “*fowmartis skinnis, callit fithowis.*” The *foumart* appears, however, to be distinct from the fitchew, as in the Boke of St. Albans, among “bestys of the chace of the stynkyng fewte,” are named “the *fulmarde*, the *fyches*, &c., and the *puleatte*.” *Harrison*, speaking of indigenous animals, and the hunting of foxes and badgers, observes, “I might here intreat largelie of other vermine, as the polecat, mininer, the weasell, stote, *fulmart*, squirrill, fitchew, and such like.” Descr. of England, b. iii, c. 4. *Isaac Wulton* mentions “the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the polecat,” &c. Comp. Ang., i, c. 1. *P. P.*, p. 182. See *Ascham’s Toxophilus*. *Fomard* in *Car.* *Foomart* in *Wilb.* *H., Lanc., W. and C.*

**FORCE**, *n.* A waterfall, as “the High Force” in Teesdale. *Car., W. and C.*

In some places, as at Richmond in Yorkshire, a waterfall is called a “*Foss.*” This word is Norwegian. Thus, near Bergen, there are the Vöring Foss, the Ekdals Foss.

FORE, To the *fore*, alive, in being. “Is he still tit *fore?*” i. e. still in existence.

“For as lang’s Sandy’s to the *fore*,  
Ye never shall get Nansy.”

*Scornful Nansy*, l. 55.

FORE-ELDER, *n.* Ancestor. *Car.*

FORE-END, *n.* Early part, front part. *John.*, *Car.*

FORGIT, *v.* Forget. *Car.*

FORTHERLY, *a.* Early, as, “a *forthery* haytime.”

FOX, *v.* To catch fish by throwing into the water *coculus indicus*. *Foxa*, *ICEL.*, to deceive.

FRA,  $\setminus$  *prep.* From, (both forms used); *Frev* usually with *FREV*,  $\setminus$  a word beginning with a vowel. *Car.*

FRAIL, *n.* A flail; the handle is called the handstaff; the thrashing part, the swoople, which is fastened to the staff by capping or hooding. The swoople is generally made of an ash-plant, taken up by the root, which forms the extreme thrashing part.

“Tres tribulo partes, manutentum, cappa, flagellum.”

Manutentum, a hand-staffe; cappa, a cape; flagellum, a swewelle. See *Pr. Pa. v. Fleyle swyngyl*.

FRAME, *v.* To set about any undertaking. “He *frames* well.” A. S. *fremman*. *Car.* (1), *H.* See *Scott’s P. W.*, ii, 177.

FREET, *v.* To fret, lament. *Car.*

FREET, *n.* Fright. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

FREETEN, *v.* To frighten.

FREMD, *a.* Strange, frequently applied to weather, as, “a *fremd* day,” i. e. a stormy day. A. S. *fremed*.

GERM. *fremd*. DUT. *vreemd*. See *Jam.* in *v. fremyf*.

“And makes them *fremd*, who friends by nature are.”

*Sydney.*

*Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

FRESH, *a.* Well in health. “He’s very *fresh*.” Also opposed to frosty, as, “a fine *fresh* day.” Sometimes used in the sense of tipsy. *Car.* (2).

FRIDGE, *v.* To rub. *Car., W. and C.*

FRIND, *n.* Friend. *Frinde* is frequent in old English.

FROSK, *n.* Frog. GERM. *frosch*. DAN. *frosk*. *Car., W. and C.*

FRUGGEM, *n.* A mop of rags to clean out the ashes from brick ovens.

FRUMETY, *n.* Wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned and sweetened. It is made of either wheat or barley. It is used by all classes on Christmas Eve.

“Take a handful or two of the best and biggest wheat you can get, boil it in a little milk like as *frumetie* is boiled.”—*Walton's Angler*. *Car.*

FÜLE, *n.* Fool. *W. and C.*

FÜLISH, *a.* Foolish.

FULLOCK, *v.* A term used among boys in playing at marbles. It means an unfair motion with the arm, instead of projecting the marble with the fingers only. *Car., Hart.*

FULLER'S EARTH, *n.* A sort of earth mixed with nitre, which scours like soap.

FUR, *n.* A furrow. A. S. *fur*. *Car.*

FUZ-BALL, *n.* A fungus, which, when ripe, is full of a fine brown dust. *Lycoperdon bovista*, Linn. *Car., H. Hart.* *Furze-ball* is used by *Herrick*.

FUZZY, *a.* Not firm in substance. See *Jam.*, *Car.*

GA,  
GAV, } *pret. of to give.* *Car.*

GAB, *n.* A person who speaks fluently is said to have the gift of the *gab*.

GAE, *v.* To go. (Used occasionally.)

GAILY, *adv.* Tolerably well. “Aw's *gaily*, thank you.” *W. and C., Wilb.*

GAIN, *a.* Near. Used frequently in the comparative and superlative degrees, as, "gainer way," "gainest way." See *Jam.*, *gane* (2), *Car.* (2), *H.*, *Lanc.*

GAIT, *v.* To set up sheaves of barley or oats to dry. The sheaf is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it and making it stand. It may, perhaps, be derived from ICEL. *gat*, *foramen*; *gat-a*, *perforare*. *Car.*

GALLOWAY, *n.* A pony, or small horse. The origin of this word is doubtful. BOHEM. *galowa*. See *John.*, *Jam.*

GALLOWSES, *n.* Braces for holding up the breeches. See *Jam.* *Hart.*

GAM, *n.* Game.

GAM, "To mak *gam*," to mock, to make sport of any one.

GAMASHERS, *n.* Gaiters, long or short. FR. *gamache*. *W.* and *C.*

GAN, *v.* To go. "Wilt thou *gan*?" A. S. *gan*. GANG, *v.* GERM. *gehen*. DAN. *gaa*. SW. *gā*. ICEL. *ganga*. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

GANE, *p. pa.* Gone. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

GANNER, *n.* Goer, as, "a good *ganner*."

GANNIN, } *p. pr.* Going. *Car.*  
GANGIN, } *p. pr.* Going. *Car.*

GANTRY, *n.* A wooden stand for ale barrels. *Car.*, *H.*

GARN, *n.* Yarn. A. S. *gearn*. GERM., DAN., SW., ICEL., *garn*.

GARTH, *n.* A small inclosure near a dwelling-house. A. S. *geard*. SW. *gärd*. WEL. *gardd*.

CHURCH-GARTH, *n.* Churchyard }  
STAG-GARTH, *n.* Stackyard } *Jam.* (1), *Car.*

GAT, *v. pret.* of got.

GATE, *n.* The privilege of pasturing one animal in a common field. *Car.*

GATE, *n.* Way, path.

"I'll ne'er advise my niece sae gray a *gate*."

*Ramsay.*

GAV, *v. pret.* of give. *W.* and *C.*

GAWVISON, *n.* A simpleton. *Car.*

GAY, *a.* Considerable, in the sense of quantity, as, "a *gay* while," i. e. a longish time; "a *gay* bit," i. e. a great bit. See *Jam. Car.* (2).

GEAR, *n.* Personal property, or wealth. A. S. *geara.* *Car., W. and C.*

GEAR, *v.* To harness horses. *Car.*

GEARS, *n.* The trappings of draught horses. *For., Her.*

GEE, (*g* pronounced soft), A term used to a horse when he is required to turn to the right. *Car.* (2).

GELD, *a.* Barren. *Car.*

GENTLE, *a.* Gentle and simple, i. e. rich and poor. *Car.*

GENTLE-FOLKS, *n. pl.* Persons of the upper classes. See *Quality.* "Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore, set a fresh one before them."—*Swift.*

GEORDIE, *p. n.* George.

GESLIN, *n.* Gosling. *Car., H., Wilb.*

GET, *n.* Offspring. See *Gitt* in *Car.*

GETHER, *v.* To gather. *Wiel.* in *N. T.* has *geder.* *H., W. and C.*

GETTEN, *p. pa.* of got.

GEW-GAW, *n.* A musical instrument, called the Jew's harp. See *Gu-gaw, Pr. Par.* i, 218. *John.*

GIB, *n.* A hook, as, "a *gibby* stick," i. e. a hooked stick. Qu. LAT. *gibbus.* *Car.*

GIBRALTAR-ROCK, *n.* A kind of marbled sweetmeat, made of brown sugar and flour.

GIE, *v.* To give. *Ak., Car.*

GIEN, *p. pa.* Given.

GIFTS, *n.* White spots on the finger-nails. See *Car., H., For.*

GILDERT, *n.* A snare for catching small birds when snow is on the ground. Strings are fastened on an iron hoop, about two inches apart, other strings are fastened in like manner, at right angles, to the former. Hair-

loops are tied on these strings. Crumbs are laid under the *gildert*. In the *Lanc. Di.* the word is *giller*. See *Bewick's Birds*, v. i, p. 380. Ed. 1826.

**GILL**, *n.* A small ravine, with wooded sides, and a stream running through it. ICEL. *gill*. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

**GILT**, *n.* A spayed pig. A. S. *gilte*. *Car.*

**GIMLICK**, *n.* A gimlet.

**GIMMER**, *n.* A female sheep, from one to two years old. *Jam.*, *Car.*

**GIN**, *prep.* If, against; as, “*against his return.*” (More frequently used in the latter sense.)

**GIRDLE**, *n.* An iron plate, of circular shape, which is suspended by a handle over the fire: on this cakes are baked, which are thence called *girdle* cakes. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W. and C.*

**GIRN**, *v.* To grin. *Gyrne* used by *Skel.* *Girn* used by *Verstegan* in the time of James I. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

**GIRSE**, *n.* Grass. A. S. *gærs*. GERM., ICEL. *gras*.

**GIRGIN**, *n.* A *girsin* field, i. e. a grassing field. See *Ger-sing* in *Car.* *W. and C.*

**GIRSLE**, *n.* Gristle. *Car.*

**GISS**, A word, when repeated quickly, used to call swine to approach.

**GISSY**, } *n.* Used by children, and also when pigs are  
GISSY PIG, } spoken of to children.

**GIT**, *v.* Get. *Car.*

**GIVE OVER WI' YE**, i. e. cease.

**GLÄZEN**, *v.* To glaze. *Car.*

**GLAZENER**, *n.* Glazier. GERM. *glaser*. *Car.*

**GLEG**, *v.* To squint.

**GLENT**, *v.* To quit suddenly the original direction, as a ball impinging on a hard substance. *Car.* (2).

**GLIB**, *a.* Smooth. *Jam.* (1), *Car.*

**GLIF**, *n.* A transient view. *John.*, *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*

GLISHY, *a.* Bright, as, “a *glishy* morning,” which is frequently the harbinger of a wet day.

GLORE, *v.* To gaze fixedly. The Scotch form is *glower*. See *Glowr* in *John.*, *Jam.* *Gloar* in *Car.* See *For.*, *W. and C.*

GOB, *n.* The mouth. *Car.*, *For.*

GOBBLE, *v.* To eat in a greedy manner.

GO-CART, *n.* A cart used in teaching children to walk.

GOCKS-BOBS, A familiar exclamation, used on occasions of surprise or wonder.

In *Chaucer* we find the word *Cockes Bones* as the corruption of a familiar oath, which appears undisguised in the form “*Goddes Bones*.”—*Cant. Tales*, 12629. “*Gogs bones, I am well.*”—*Beau. and Flet.*, Monsieur Thomas, act iii, sc. 1.

GOD’S-PENNY, *n.* Earnest-money given to a servant who engages to serve a master for a definite term, as a year. It varies in amount from 1s. upwards. If returned before the service commences, it denotes that the person hired has changed his (or her) mind.

“Then John he did him to record draw,  
And John he cast him a *god’s pennie*.”

*Heir of Linne*, l. 34; *Per. Rel.* ii, p. 136 (3 vols. Lond. 1844). *Car.*, *H.*

GOKE, *n.* The core of an apple. *W. and C.* (1).

GOOD-FOR-NOUGHT, *n.* A worthless person.

GOOD-LIKE, *a.* Handsome. *Car.*

GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, *n.* Gooseberries crushed and mixed with cream and sugar.

GORBIN, *n.* Raw *gorbin*, an unfledged bird.

GORE, *n.* A triangular piece of cloth or linen stitched in to enlarge any article of wearing apparel, to prevent the seam being rent. Used by *Chaucer*. See *Pr. Par.* i. 203, n. 4. *Car.*

GOTHERLY, *a.* Sociable, familiar.

GOULDSPINK, *n.* Goldfinch. *Car.*

GRAFT, *n.* The depth of a spade's bit in digging. *Car.*

GRAIN, *n.* The iron prong of a fork.

GRAIN, *n.* The small branch of a tree. *DAN.*, *Sw.* *gren.*

*ICEL.* *grein.* See *Jam.* (1), *Car.*, *Hart.*

GRAITH, *v.* To prepare, to put in a condition for use, as tools, trappings, implements. *W. and C.* See *Per. Rel.* ii, p. 18—*Turnt. of Tott.* l. 57; *Scott's Poetical Works*, i, p. 381.

GRAITHING, *n.* Equipment, implements, &c. *A. S. geræde.*

GRAND, *v. pret.* of grind.

GRANGE, *n.* Originally so called from the place where the rents (paid in grain) to the monasteries were deposited: it afterwards denoted a farmhouse; and as such houses generally stood at a distance from other habitations, it became a term for any lone house. Low LAT. *grangia*.

“There, at the moated *grange*, resides  
This dejected Mariana.”

*Sh.*, *Measure for Measure*, act iii, sc. i.

“This is Venice;  
My house is not a *grange*.”

*Sh.*, *Othello*, act i, sc. i.

See *Chalmers's Sh.* viii, 419, note 8 (Ed. 1823); *Co. Litt.* 5 a. *Gravnge* in *P. P.* The word occurs in *Langton Grange*, *Blackwell Grange*, &c.

GRANNIE, *n.* Grandmother.

“The gladness which dwells in their auld *grannie's ee.*”

*Scots Song.*

*Car.*

GRAVE, *v.* To dig the ground. *A. S. grafan.*

GREAT, *a.* Intimate, familiar.

“The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,  
As *great* and gracious a’ as sisters.”

*Burns’s Twa Dogs.*

See *Fuller’s Worthies*, Derbyshire, Nichols’s Ed.  
p. 259; *John.*, *Jam.*, *Car.*

GREE, *v.* To agree. It is found in this form in old authours.

“The meane that *grees* with country musick best.”

*Greene’s Farewell to Folly.*

*Car.*

GREEDY-GUTS, *n.* A glutton. *Car.*

GRIME, *n.* A black mark caused by coal or soot. GERM.  
*grim.* See *John.*, *II.*

GRIME, *v.* To blacken with coal or soot. *John.*

GRIMY, *a.* Black with soot, &c. *Car.*

GRIP, *n.* A small open ditch in a field; also the sunken  
space behind the stalls in a cowhouse. A. S. *græp*. *Her.*

GRIP, *v.* To make an open ditch. *Her.*

GRIP, *v.* To seize anything with the hand. A. S. *gripa*.

GRYPE, *n.* A dungfork of three prongs. *Car.*

GROB, *v.* To dig in soil or mud, as children do.

GROOVE, } *n.* A lead mine is sometimes called a *groove*.  
GRUIVE, } *n.*

GROW-DAY, *n.* A term applied to a warm and somewhat  
moist day.

GRUND, *v.* To grind. *Car.*

GRUND, *p. pa.* of grind.

GRUND, *n.* The ground. A. S., GERM., DAN., Sw. *grund*.  
*Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

GRUNE, *n.* The snout of a swine. See *Groon* in *Car.*;  
*Groin* in *Brock*.

In Norfolk, according to *Forby*, a hog’s snout is called  
the *grunny*. See *John.*

GRUNE, *v.* Applied to the noise made by a swine.

GRUNSEL, *n.* Groundsel.

GRUNSTAN, *n.* Grindstone.

“ Be to the poor like ony whunstane,  
An’ haud their noses to the *grunstane*.”      *Burns.*  
*Car.*

GR’YAN, *v.* To groan.    A. S. *granian.*    *Car.*

GR’YAP, *v.* To grope.    *Car.*

GR’YAV (grave), *v.* To dig.    *Car.*

GUDGEON, *n.* The iron arm at the extremities of an axle-tree; also the iron at the ends of a roller.    Fr. *goujon.*  
*Car.*

GUISERS, *n.* Mell suppers, or harvest homes, are occasions both of thanksgiving and rejoicing, to which all who come are welcome.    But it has always been the custom that, for promoting greater mirth, some neighbouring youths or maidens should array themselves in grotesque characters, and go to the supper; the longer the party is unrecognised, the greater their merit, and the greater the sport.    They are always received with pleasure and a hearty welcome.    See *Jam., Gysard.*

GULLY, *n.* A large household knife for cutting bread, cheese, &c.    The word is used by *Ramsay.*    See *Jam. (1), W. and C., Will.*

GULLY-HOLE, *n.* A hole where gutters or drains empty themselves into a greater channel or sewer.    See *Gote* in *P. Par. i, 205.*

GÚSE, *n.* Goose.

GÜSE, *n.* Goose, a familiar term for the heavy iron used by a tailor for pressing seams.

GUSSET, *n.* A piece of linen stitched into a shirt to enlarge the opening at the armpit, the junction of the sleeve and the body of the shirt; it is cut out square,

but when in the shirt it appears to form a triangle.  
Fr. *gousset*.

G'YAVEL-END, *n.* The gable-end.

G'YAVLIC, *n.* Gavelock, an iron bar, used as a lever.

**H**A-HA! *n.* A sunk fence. This kind of boundary is said to have been first planned by a Stowe gardener, Bridgeman, who destroyed walls, and let in views of the country by means of this fosse, which, it is supposed, obtained the name of *ha! ha!* from the surprise expressed by the common people when they found their progress unexpectedly checked by the concealed barrier.—*Daily News*, Aug. 4, 1848.

HACK, *n.* An implement of two kinds: one is called a pick, having one end pointed, and the other rather broader. The other kind is called a mattock, one end of which is axe-shaped, and the other end like the broad end of the pick. A. S. *haccan*. *Car.*, *Will.*

HACKED, *a.* A term applied to the hands when frost-bitten, or to the heels or instep when very rough.

HACKONY, *n.* Hackney.

HAG, *v.* To hew, as with a hatchet. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

HAGGLE, *v.* To dispute in making a bargain.

HAG-WORM, *n.* A worm of a brown mottled colour, the belly being lighter. It is about a foot in length, and an inch in diameter. *Car.*

HÁ-LÄG, When frequently repeated, is used to drive away geese.

HALE (pronounced *h'yal*), *a.* Whole. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

HALF-BACK, } Addressed to horses when they are re-  
HOP-BACK, } quired to turn to the left. See *Hette*,  
HECK-BACK, } *Heck, Haure* in *Car.*

HALIDAY, *n.* Holiday. *Car.*, *H.*

HALLAN, *n.* A projecting stone partition between the door and fireplace of a cottage. See *Jam.* (1).

HALL-HOUSE, *n.* A gentleman's mansion.

HALVES. When among boys any one has suddenly found anything, they cry *halves*, which raises a claim that is or ought to be settled by priority, unless it be anticipated by the finder exclaiming "no halves." This custom is alluded to in *Dr. John Savage's Horace to Scæva, Imitated.* Ed. 1730. London.

"And he who sees you stoop to th' ground,  
Cries *halves!* to everything you've found."

See *Brockett. Car.*

HAME (pronounced *h'yam*), *n.* Home. A. S. *ham.* Ch., *Car.*

HANCKLE, *v.* To entangle.

HANCKLED, *p. pa.* Entangled.

HANCLOUT, *n.* A coarse towel. *Car.*

HANDY, *a.* Expert, as, "a *handy* lad;" convenient, as, "it's laid *handy*."

HANK, *n.* A skein of thread or yarn; also, a piece of rope or cord. ICEL. *hank.*

"Her hair in *hanks o' gowden* thread."

*Scots Song.*

HANK, *v.* To hank on, as a bridle on a hook. *Car.*

HANKUTCHER, *n.* Handkerchief. In *Shaks.* we find both *handkercher* and *handkerchiefe*. The two forms were used indifferently in Skakspeare's time. *Car.*

HANSEL, *n.* The first use or trial of any clothes, goods, or chattels. It is used sometimes as a verb in the same sense. It is so used by *Defoe.* It is but seldom used in the sense of "earnest." See *Hone's Year Book*, pp. 954, 1526.

HAP, *n.* A thick covering, as for a bed; also for other purposes. *Jam., Car., For., W. and C., Will.*

HAP, *v.* To cover with sufficient clothing, either in bed or at other times. See *More's Utopia*, 1551; *Harts-horne's Met. Tules*, p. 71; *Paston Letters*, iv, 91. *Jam., Car., H., For., W. and C., Will.*

HARD-CORN, *n.* The name of wheat or maslin, when growing, as distinguished from barley and oats.

HARDEN, *n.* Coarse cloth. *Car.*

HARDEN-SARK, *n.* A sort of over-all frock worn by countrymen employed in agriculture. See *Wills and Invent.* Surtees Society's Pub. i, 268. *Car.*

HARDLINS, *adv.* Hardly. *Car.*

HARNISH, *n.* Harness.

HARNISH, *v.* To harness. *Car.*

HARRISH, *v.* To harass.

HARROW. "To live like a toad under a *harrow*," is a simile applied to persons who suffer from the ill-treatment of others.

HAR-TREE, *n.* (fore and back). The vertical posts at the two extremities of a gate. See *Heart-tree*, *Art-tree*. *Car.*

HASH, *a.* Severe, harsh. Applied to a person who is cruel; also to coarse weather. *Ak., Car.*

HASK, *n.* Harsh, rough. *Car., H., W. and C.*

HASSOCK, *n.* A cushion made of matting, for use in a pew.

HASTER, *n.* A screen lined with tin, placed before the fire when anything is roasting. See *Hart., H.*

HASTY-PUDDIN (*h'yasty pudden*), *n.* Made of boiled oatmeal. See *Hasty-poddish* in *Car.*

HAT, *v. pret.* of hit. *Car.*

HATTER, *v.* To shake.

HAUD, *v.* To hold.

HAUDEN, *p. pa.* Held. "Thou was *hauden* just like me," i. e. thou wert similarly unwell.

HAUD-FAST, *n.* Hold-fast.

HAVER-CAKE, *n.* Oaten cake baked on a girdle. GERM.

*hafser.* DUT. *haver.* CAR., *H.*, *Lanc.*

HAVER-MEAL, *n.* Oatmeal. CAR.

HAVER-STRE-A, *n.* Oat straw. CAR.

HAWPENNY, *n.* Halfpenny. CAR., *Wilb.*

HAWPORTH, *n.* Halfpennyworth. CAR., *Wilb.*

HAYMAKING, *n.* The grass when cut is called a *sweathe*.

It is then *strowed* (strewed), and when tolerably dry, it is *turned*, and, for greater security, over night is made into *wappins* (waps), or *foot-cocks*. In the morning the foot-cocks are dashed out; the grass is afterwards turned, and towards evening made into small *cocks*. These are broken out next morning, and turning ensues during the day. Then *winrows* are made, and *sweeping* follows. If the hay be sufficiently dry, it is at once *stacked*; if not, it is first made into *pikes*, and subsequently into stacks. The hay in the stack generally *sweats*, and the top of the stack is opened and laid out. In ten days or a fortnight, the outside of the lower part is pulled and skirted, and the upper part properly shaped and *thatched*.

HEAD-RIG (Head-ridge), *n.* The outside ridge at right angles to the ridges of the field, and which is ploughed last of all.

HEAP, *n.* "A *heap o'* them," i. e. many of them. CAR.

HEAR-TELL, *v.* To be informed of. In the passive, to be reported of.

"Rob will be hanged, and disgrace a' his kindred, and that will be seen and *heard tell o'*."

*Rob Roy, Wav. Nov. vol. viii, p. 121, ed. 48 vols.*

*Jam.*

HECK, *n.* The rack for holding the hay in a stall; also, a four-sided rack (raised some height from the ground)

of wooden bars for holding straw in a fold-yard. A. S. *hæcca*. BELG. *heck*. *Car.*

HECK-BERRY, *n.* The fruit of a wild shrub. The blossom is white and clustering. The fruit is very small, and of a dark colour. It is called by *Car.* and *Wilb.* “the bird’s cherry.” See *Car.* under *Egg-berry* or *Hagberry*. *Prunus Padus*, Linn. *Will.*

HECK-BOARD, *n.* The board at the end of a cart.

HECKLE, *v.* To dress flax. TEUT. *heckelen*. *Car.*

HECKLER, *n.* A dresser of flax. *Car.*

HECTOR, *v.* To be saucy, to bully.

HEDE-WARK, *n.* Headache. See *P. P. i.* 232. *Car.*

HEE, *a.* High. *Car.*

HEEMOST, *¶* *a.* Highest. *Car.*

HE-IST, *¶* *a.* Highest. *Car.*

HEFT (Haft), *n.* The handle of a knife. A. S. *hæft*.

“His oily side devours with blade and *heft*.”

*Waller.*

*Car.* (1), *H.*

HEGG, *v.* To *hegg* on, excite. See *H.* pp. 18-25. A. S. *eggian*.

HELL, *v.* To pour out a liquid from any vessel. ICEL. *helle*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

*Helle* in *Ak.* is “to pour out of one vessel into another.”

HELTER, *n.* Halter. A. S. *hælfter*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

HEMMEL, *n.* An erection on pillars, with wooden cross-beams, so as to form a shed underneath, and made to support corn or hay. See *Helm* in *Car.*

HERE’S TI’YE. The rustic form of drinking healths. *Car.*

“Pisc. Well, then, *here’s to you*, Coridon, and now for my song.”  
*Walton’s Angler*, Part I, chap. xvi.

HERONSEW, *n.* A heron. *Car.*

HESP, *n.* Hasp. A. S. *hæps*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

HET, *a.* Hot. *W. and C.*

HET-FOOT-HET, CHIP UP HOLLOW, THIEM 'AT CAN.

This is a phrase used by boys sliding on ice; supposed to be corrupted from the FRENCH *haut de pied*, immediately, in an instant. *Foot-het*, immediately. *Tooke*.

“The maister hunt anon *fote-hote*,  
With his horne blew three mote.”

*Chaucer's Dreme.*

*E vestigio* is a well-known Latin phrase for *confestim, properanter, &c.* Analogous to this we find in *Sh. Tim. of Athens*, act i, sc. 1:

“PAINTER. When comes your book forth?  
POET. Upon the heels of my presentment, Sir.”

See *John. Foot-hot. Jam. Fute-hate.*

HEV, *v.* Have. *Car., W. and C.*

HEWLET, } *n.* An owl.  
JINNY-HEWLET, }

HEZ, *v.* Has. See *Hes* in *Car., W. and C.*

HIDE, *v.* To beat. *Car., Wilb.*

HIDING, *n.* Beating. *Car., Wilb.*

HIE! DIDDLE DIDDLE. See *Halliwell's Nursery Rhymes*, p. 84.

HIGH-TIME, *n.* Quite time.

HIGHTY, *n.* A name used to and by children for a horse.

“*Highty cock horse to Banbury-cross.*” *Car.*

HIND, *n.* An upper farm servant. *A. S. hine.*

HINDER-END, *n.* Latter end.

HINDER-ENDS, *n.* The refuse of corn after it is winnowed. *Car.*

HINDERSOME, *a.* Preventing, troublesome.

HING, *v.* Hang. *H., W. and C.*

HINGINGS, *n.* Hangings. *H.*

HINMOST, *a.* Hindmost, last.

HIPE, *v.* To tear, to gore, as cattle do each other with their horns. See *Hile* in *Her*.

HIPPINS, *n.* The under clothes of a young infant. *Car.* (2), *H.*, *Will*.

HIRINGS, *n.* The name of the market or fair at which servants of both sexes assemble (generally at the market-cross), to offer themselves to be hired. The bargain is concluded by giving a god's-penny.

HIS-SELL, *pr.* Himself. *Car.*, *Wilb*.

HIT, *v.* To find, as, "to find a road." *Car.*

HITCH, *v.* To hop on one foot. "Hitch, stride, and lope," or, "hitch, step, and jump," is a sport among boys. See *Hop-stride and loup* in *Car.*

HITCH-I-BEDS, *n.* A sport among girls, who hop on one leg in a chalked space, and drive before them with the foot a piece of earthenware. Sometimes called "Hop-score." *H.*

HIVIN, *n.* Ivy.

HOB, *n.* The hood-end. *Car.*

HOBBY, *n.* The name which a child uses for a goose; also, when quickly repeated, it is used to call geese together, as, for instance, homewards.

HOG, *n.* The name of a sheep from the time of its separation from its mother till the time of its being shorn, after which it is called a "gimmer," or "wedder," according to its sex.

HOGGERS, *n.* Stockings with the feet cut off, worn as an over-covering in winter. *Jam.*

HO-HOP, Used in calling horses to approach.

HOKE, *v.* To scoop a hole, as with a knife or spade. See *Howk* in *Will*.

HOOD, *n.* A covering of black silk for the head, worn by elderly females of the lower class, more especially at funerals. Formerly in use in Scotland.

HOBBLE-DE-HOY, *n.* A lad approaching manhood. For

various conjectures as to the derivation of this word  
see *For.* p. 160. See also *Car.* and *Wilb.* under  
*Hobbyt-hoy.*

HOLLIN, *n.* Holly. A. S. *holegn.* *Car., H., Willb.*

HOLME, *n.* A low field, skirted by a river. This word  
is frequently used for such lands skirting the Tees,  
as above Barnard Castle, on the Yorkshire side. A. S.  
*holm.* *Car., W. and C. Pr. Par.* i, p. 243, n. 2.

HONEY, *n.* A term of endearment; so used in the old  
ballad, "The world's sweetheart." *Roxburghe Ballads,*  
p. 7.

HOOD-END, *n.* The horizontal flat sides of a fireplace,  
either of stone or metal. See *Hud* in *H., Willb.*

HOPPER, *n.* A basket in which the sower carries his seed;  
also, the *mill-hopper*, in which the grain is put for  
grinding. See *Hopur* in *Pr. Par.*

HOPPLE, *n.* The chain or rope which is used to tie to-  
gether the legs of an animal. Sometimes the fore  
legs are tied, and sometimes the two legs on the same  
side. In the latter case the *hopple* is called a *side-  
lang.* See *Car., For., Her.*

HOPPLE, *v.* To tie the legs together.

HORN-BOOK, *n.* The first book for children, containing  
the letters of the alphabet, of different sizes. The  
book has no leaves, but consists merely of the two  
backs.

HORN, *n.* A domestic utensil for drinking. It is now  
seldom met with, though occasionally in a hay-field,  
or at a sheep-shearing.

HOTTER, *v.* To shake. *Jam.*

HOUSE, *n.* The family sitting-room; still occasionally  
used in this sense. See *Car., For., H.*

HOUSEN, *n.* Houses. *Ak., Her.*

HOWL, *a.* Hollow. *Car.*

HOWLET, *n.* An owl. See *Hoolet* in *Her.*

HOW-WAY, *interj.* Come away.

HOY-CART, *n.* A single-horse cart.

HOWTHER, *n.* Rubbish, odds and ends, as of furniture, &c. This word is occasionally met with in the higher part of Teesdale.

HUFF'D, *p. pa.* Offended.

HÜKE, *n.* A hook, a sickle for shearing.

HÜKE, *n.* The hip-bone of a cow.

HULL, *n.* A pig-hull, a house for pigs; probably from the A. S. *helan*. *Car.*, *H.*, *Will*.

HULL, *v.* To shut up in a *hull*, as, to *hull* geese.

HÜLY, *a.* Soon affected with cold, tender, weak.

HUMLOCK, *n.* Hemlock.

HUMMELD, *n.* A *hummeld* cow is one without horns. *Car.*

HUND, *n.* Hound; nearly obsolete. I have heard it used only in the singular number.

HÜTHER, *n.* A heap of stones or rubbish.

HUNTING-THE-HARE, *n.* A boyish pastime.

HÜPE, *n.* Hoop. *W. and C.*

HURRY, *n.* This will not be done in a *hurry*, i. e. in good time. See *Her.*

HUSH, *v.* To separate earthy particles from minerals by a running stream. *Car.*

HÜSY, *a.* Having a hoarseness, or continuous cough. GERM. *husten*.

HUZ, *pr. Us.* *Car.*

HUZZIE, *n.* A term of disparagement applied to a young female. Sc. *hizzie*.

HÜZ-ZÍF (Housewife), *n.* A case for needles and thread. *Car.*

H'YAMS (Hames), *n.* Made of wood and plaited with iron, which pass in a groove round the braffam, and contain the crooks to which the cart shaft is attached. See *Ak.*, *Car.*, *Her.*, *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*

**I.** This letter is often pronounced as *ee*; thus, night, *neet*; right, *reet*, &c.

ICE-SHOCCLE, *n.* An icicle. In old English, *ikyll* had, by itself, been used in this sense; apparently softened from A. S. *gicel*. See *D. V.* 108, 30.

“But wi’ poortith, hearts het as a cinder,  
Will cald as an *iceshogle* turn.”

*Rev. J. Nicols’s Poems*, ii, 158.

See *Ikyl* in *Pr. Par.*, *Isechokill* in *Jam.*, *Iceshuckles* in *Car.*

IDDICATION, *n.* Education.

IMP, *n.* An addition to a beehive. A. S. *impan*. *Car.*

INKLING, *n.* A slight hint, an intimation. See *Shaks.*

Henry VIII, ii, 1; Cor. i, 1.

“I have a secret to impart,  
O’ which, when I gie you an *inkling*,  
It will set baith your lugs a tinkling.”

*Ramsay, The Three Bonnets*, Canto iii.

INTACK, *n.* A piece of ground inclosed or taken in from a common.

This word is retained as the name of a field in the vicinity of the village of Newsham, immediately behind the blacksmith’s shop. *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*

ISE, *v.* I am, or I shall. “Aw’s gannin ti wark.” “Aw’s gan wi ye.”

INTIV, *prep.* Into; as, “he tumbled *intiv* a gutter.”

IRON, *n.* A domestic utensil; as, “a flat *iron*, a box *iron*,” &c.

IRON, *v.* To smooth linen with an *iron*.

ISBELL, *p. n.* Isabella.

IV, } *prep.* In; as, “this apple grew *iv* our orchard,”

I, } “this pear grew *i* my garden.” *Car.*

IVVER, *adv.* Ever. *W. and C.*

IVVERY, *a.* Every. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

IZZARD. The letter *z*.

**J**ACK, *n.* A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

JACK, *n.* Black-jack, used for drawing beer into.

**J**ACK,  
**J**ACKY,  
**J**OHNNY,  
**J**ÖNY,

*p. n.* John.

JACKALEGS, *n.* A pocket-knife, much prized by boys.

When a boy has a tumble from a horse, he is tauntingly reproached with having got off to “take up t’ *jackalegs*.”

The word is supposed to be derived from Jacques de Liège, the name of a famous cutler in that city.

See *Jam. v. jocteleg. Car.*

JACKANAPES, *n.* An impertinent boy, a coxcomb.

“ How every *jackanapes* can strut,  
Such coxcombs there are plenty ;  
But at the last in the prison shut,  
So Mock-beggar Hall stands empty.”

*Mock-beggar's Hall*, a ballad written in the beginning of the 17th century.

See *Jackanape, Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 4, ii, 3 ; *Jackanapes, Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv, 4 ; *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii, 5 ; *Henry V*, v, 2 ; *Cymbeline*, ii, 1.

JACKET, *n.* A short coat. The word sometimes denotes a waistcoat. *Fr. jaquette.*

JACK-PLAIN, *n.* The first plain used in smoothing wood.

JAG, The word is used by some old writers as a noun and verb : it is not so used now, the participle passive only being used.

JAGGED, *p. pa.* Applied to edges, uneven, or denticulated irregularly.

JAISTERING, *p. pr.* Swagging.

JAM, *n.* The side post of a door. Fr. *jambe*.

- **JANNOCK**, *n.* Used to denote behaviour that is all fair and straightforward. *Car.* (2).

JANTY, *a.* Smart, showy. *Wrote on the back of a page on*

"What though they dress so fine and *janty*."

Warton, *Oxf. Newsm. Verses* (1760).

**JARBLE**, *v.* To wet. It is a custom with boys to turn up their trousers at the ankles, to prevent them from being *jarbelled* by the wet grass. *W. and C., Will.*

JASEY, *n.* A sort of yarn of wool and lint; an article not much used now. The word is corrupted from *jersey* or *jersey*.

"This lass she doth in Yorkshire live,  
There in a town called Forset,  
Her mind to labour she doth give,  
She can knit silk or worsted.

卷之三

Sometimes she will upon me smile,  
And sometimes she is sullen,  
As she doth sit, and stockings knit,  
Of *jersey* and of woollen."

*The Merry Carelesse Lover—Evans's Old Ballads*,  
i, 179 (Ed. 1810).

JAUP, *v.* To shake any liquid. It is used as a verb neuter in the following passage:

"Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware  
That *jaups* in luggies."

Burns, ii, p. 39,

Used by *G. D. Car.*

**JAW, *n.*** Abusive language.

"But they garr'd the Featherstons haud their *jaw*."

Scott's *P. W.* ii, 88.

JEE, *interi.* See *Gee.*

JEEST, *n.* A joist, a beam.

JENNETON, *n.* A species of apple soon ripe. The derivation of the word from the apple being ripe and fit to be *eaten in June* seems very improbable. A more probable derivation is from the old French, *genitin*, a kind of grape. See *John. v. geniting*. “In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlins.” *Bacon.*

JIBE, *v.* To mock, to deride.

JIFFY, *n.* A moment of time. *Ak., Bar., Car.*

JIG, *n.* A light eareless dance. *ITAL. giga. FR. gigue.*

JILL, *n.* A small measure, equal to half a pint. *Car.*

JIMMERS, *n.* Hinges. *H., W. and C.*

“The things of this world hang together by very weak and slender *jimmers*.”—*Letter of Dr. Hen. More, 1680. Life, &c., of Dr. More, by Ward*, p. 156.

See *Jimmers* in *Car.* *Gimmers* in *For.*

JIMMY, *a.* Smart, spruce. *Car.*

JIMP'D IN, Applied to a female whose dress is tight round the waist.

“And wha will lace my middle *jimp*?”

*Old Ballad.*

JINGLE, *v.* To make a noise, as by shaking together pieces of silver coin.

JINNY-HOWLET, *n.* An owl.

JINNY-SPINNER, *n.* A fly, with several long and slender legs. *Car.*

JOGGLE, *v.* To shake, as if a schoolboy touches the elbow of his neighbour when writing. *TEUT. schochelen. Car.*

JOGLLY, *adv.* Unsteady. *Car.*

JOLLY, *a.* Applied to a person who is comely and somewhat fat.

JOSEPH, *n.* The name of a female riding-habit, which ceased to be worn in the early part of this century.

“Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon, sitting upon a

bank of flowers, drest in a green *joseph*, richly laced with gold, and a whip in her hand.”—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, chap. xvi.

“ And now my straggling locks adjusted,  
And faithful *joseph* brush’d and dusted,  
I sought, but could not find, alas !  
Some consolation in the glass.”

*Mrs. Grant’s Poems.*

*Car.*

**JOWL**, *n.* The under part of the jaw, extending from the ear to the chin.

**K**AID (pronounced *k’yad*), *n.* A sheep louse. *Jam.*

**KAIL-POT**, *n.* A large metal pot used for boiling vegetables or meat. *Jam., Car.*

**KAME** (pronounced *k’yam*), *n.* A comb.

**KAME**, *v.* To comb.

“ O wha will *kame* my yellow hair  
With a new-made silver *kame* ? ”

*Minst., S. B.*

A. S. *camb.* DAN., DUT. *kam.* See *Car. v. kaam.*

**KATTY-KEYS**, *n. pl.* The pods containing the seed of the ashi-tree.

**KE**, Quoth: “a spode (spade) *ke* quoth Peter Myers.”

**KEIGH**, *n.* A key. See *Keie, Kay*, in *Car.*

**KELK**, *n.* A small species of hemlock.

**KELK**, *n.* A blow. *Car., W. and C.*

**KELTER**, *n.* A cant term for money. See *Jam., Car.*

**KEN**, *v.* (1). To see at a distance, to desery, to discern.

(2). To know. GERM. *kennen.* *Car., W. and C.*

(1). “ The shepherd’s swayne you cannot well *ken*,  
But it be by his pride, from other men.”

*Spencer, Shep. Cal. Sept.*

“And far as I could *ken* thy chalky cliffs.”

*Shaks.*, 2 Hen. VI., act iii, sc. 2.

“If thou *ken’st* from far

Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;

‘Tis she that shines in that propitious light.”

*Dryden.*

“We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun

Plays on their shining arms.”

*Addison.*

(2). “FAL. Which of you know Ford of this town?

PIST. I *ken* the wight.”

*Shaks.*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act i, s. 3.

“‘Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait.”

*Shaks.*, *Troilus and Cressida*, act iv, s. 5.

The word is also frequently used as a verb neuter.

“Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun.”

*Gay, Pastorals.*

“For weel I *ken* I’ll ne’er return.”

*Scott, P. W.*, ii, 224.

“*Ken* ye whare cleekie Murray’s gane?”

*Jac. Relics.*

The word has not now the old meanings of “to teach,”

“to make known,” “to direct,” nor is it ever used

as a noun in the sense of “view,” “reach of sight,”

as it is found in *Shaks.* 2 Hen. IV, iv, 1; *Cym-*

*beline*, iii, 6; also in *Milton’s P. L.*, and in *Dryden*.

KEN, *ken* n. Knowledge of, as, “it is not within my ken.” “He is grown out of my *kenning*.”  
 KENNING, *kenning* See *Car. v. kenning*.

KEND, *ken* v. *Pret.* of Ken. Both forms are used for the  
 KENT, *ken* *pret.*, and also the *p. pa.* See *Jam*.

KEN-SPECKLED, *a.* Having a singular appearance, so as  
 to be easily recognised and distinguished from others.  
 See *Ken-speckle* in *Jam*.

KEP, *v.* To catch, as, "to eathe a ball in the hand;" also, "to *kep* water," applied to a vessel which receives rain when it is falling, or water from a spout. See *Car.* (2).

A. S. *cep-an*, as well as LAT. *cap-tare*, and *cap-ere*, seem to have the same general origin. *Sibbald* mentions TEUT. *kepp-en*, *captare*.

"*Kep* me in your arms twa,  
And latna me fa' down."

*Jam. Pop. Ball.* xi, 45.

"Mourn, Spring, thou darling of the year!  
Ilk cowslip cup shall *kep* a tear."

*Burns.*

KESLOP, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.

A. S. *cese-lib*. GERM. *kase-lab*. See *Kislop* in *Jam. W. and C.*

KEST,      *p. pa.* Cast off, left off, as being done with ;  
KAST,      applied to old garments. Used in a like  
KESSEN,      sense in *Shaks.* As You Like It, act iii, s. 4,  
"A pair of *cast* lips of Diana."

This is the interpretation given by *Theobald*.

KEST, *v. pret.* of cast. Used in the sense of "threw away," by *Wycliffe*, Apol. for Lollards. *W. and C.*

KET, *n.* Filth, offal, carrion. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *Will.*

KEVEL, *n.* A large hammer used in stone quarries. *Will.*

KIDNAPPERS, *n. pl.* A foolish practice formerly prevailed of telling children, when behaving ill, that *kidnappers* would come and take them away. *II.*

KILL, *n.* Kiln. See *Jam.*, *Car.*

KIND, *a.* On very friendly terms.

KING-COUGH, *n.* Hooping-cough TEUT. *kincken*.

"It shall ne'er be said in our country  
Thou dy'dst o' th' *chin-cough*."

*Beau. and Flet., Bonduca.*

See *Chin-cough* in *John.* and *Web.* *Kink-host* in *Jam.*, *Car.*

KINNLE, *v.* To bring forth young, applied to a rabbit.  
*Car., H.*

KIRN, *n.* Churn. See *Car. v. Kern.*

KIRN, *v.* To churn. A. S. *cernan.*

KIRN-MILK, *n.* Churn-milk.

KIRSMAS, *n.* Christmas. See *Kersmas, Kersen*, and *Kirsen* in *Car.*

KIRSEN, *v.* To christen. DUT. *kerstenen.* See *Jam., W. and C.*

KIRSNIN, *n.* Christening.

KIST, *n.* A chest: less frequently used than "chist." See *Jam., Car.*

KIT, }  
 KITTY, } *p. n.* Christopher.

KIT, *n.* A small wooden vessel with one or two ears.  
 A. S. *kitte.* DUT. *kit.* See *Jam., Car., H., Will.*

KITE, *n.* A plaything made of paper, the flying of which in the air is a favorite pastime of boys. See *Strutt's Sp. and Pas.*

KITH, *n.* "Kith and kin," friends and relations. See *P. Plough., fol. 85 a.*

"At *kith* or kin I need na speir,  
 An I saw ane-an-twenty, Tam."

*Burns.*

*W. and C.* See *Kin in Bar.*

KITTLE, *v.* Now applied only to a cat's bringing forth kittens.

"Gossype, when your catte *kytelleth*,  
 I pray you let me have a *kytlynge.*"

*Palsgrave.*

*Car.*

KITTLIN, *n.* A kitten.

"And the brisk mouse may feast herself with crums,  
 Till that the green-eyed *kitlin* comes."

*Herrick's Hesperides.*

See *Jam., Car., W. and C., Wilb., P. P. v. Kyttlinge.*

KITTLE, *v.* To tickle. A. S. *citelan*. *Will.*

KITTLED, *pret.* and *p. pa.* of kittle.

KITTLE, KITTLISH, { a. 1. Easily tickled. 2. Difficult, in a physical sense. 3. Difficult, nice, used in a moral sense. 4. Uncertain, variable, and in this sense applied to the weather.  
The first form of the adjective is most frequently used, in the senses 2, 3, 4. See *Jam.*

KNACK, *n.* Habitual facility of doing anything.

“Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*  
Of turning truth to lies and white to black.”

*Dryden.*

“The Dean was famous in his time,  
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme.”

*Swift.*

KNACKERS, *n.* Two flat pieces of wood or bone, of unequal length, one of which is held between the first and second fingers, and the other between the second and third fingers, and which are made to beat a tune. They are a sort of rude castanets. I have heard this plaything also in London, where the name is *clappers*.

“The princes that war riche on raw  
Gert *nakers* strike and trumpes blaw.”

*Minot's Poems.*

*Ritson* thus defines this word: “*Nakers*, Tymbals, a species of martial music, adopted from the Saracens.”

See *Nocks* in *Car.*

KNAP, *n.* A blow. *Car.*

KNARL, *v.* To gnaw.

KNAW, *v.* To know. A. S. *cnawan*. *Car.*

KNAWLEDGE, *n.* Knowledge. *Car.*

KNAWN, *p. pa.* Known. *Car.*

KNOCKLE DOWN, A cry among boys when playing at marbles, the meaning of which is, that he whose turn it is, is to shoot with his hand on the ground,

and not from any height above the ground, a privilege to which he is only entitled by having first cried out “Please at you.” See *Knuckle-down* in *Bar*.

KNODDEN, *p. pa.* of knead, as, “knodden-cake.” *Car.*

KURSIN’D, *p. pa.* Christened. So used by *Jonson*.

KYE, *n. pl.* Cows. See *Jam.*, *Car.*, *H.*, *W.* and *C.*

KYLEY (Kyloe), *n.* The designation given to a small breed of Scotch cattle. See *Jam. v. Kyloe*.

KYTE, *n.* The belly.

“Mony a weary day, but ne’er a fou *kyte*.”

*Scots Song.*

See also *Burns*, ii, 38. *Car.* *Will.* *v. Kite.*

KYTLE, *n.* A loose, short coat, without laps, usually made of “harden.” *Car.*

**L**ABBER, *v.* To dabble in water, to wet. *Jam.*

LACE, *v.* To beat, to flog. *Car.*, *Will.*

LACED, *a.* An epithet applied to tea which is mixed with some kind of spirit.

“Mr. Nisby is of opinion that *laced* coffee is bad for the head.”—*Spectator*, No. 317.

“He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the *Spectator*, that used to be better than *lace* to it.”—*Spectator*, No. 488.

“If haply he the sect pursues,  
That read and comment upon news ;  
He takes up their mysterious face,  
He drinks his coffee without *lace*.” *Prior.*

*Car.*

LAD, *n.* A young man. Frequently applied to one in a menial situation. See *Jam.*

Applied also to any one who is an adept in or very fond of anything, as, “He’s the *lad* for running.”

LADE (pronounced *l'yad*), *n.* Load. *Car.*

LADE (pronounced *l'yad*), *v.* To load. *Car.*

LADE (pronounced *l'yad*), *v.* To throw out water, as, for instance, “by means of a bowl or dish, the water which a boat has taken in by leaking.”

“He chides the sea that snnders him from them,  
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way.”

*Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

LAFE (pronounced *l'yaf*), *n.* Loaf. A. S. *hlaf*. *Car.*

LAKE, *v.* To play. *Will.*

“Hæc vox in Septentrionali Angliæ regione, non in aliis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaserunt, uni vel altero seculo, priusquam reliquam Angliam subjugarunt.”—*Skinner.*

See *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*, *W. and C.*, *Pr. Pa.* *v. lakyn.*

LAKES, *n.* Sports, games.

LAKIN, *n.* A child's plaything. *H., W. and C.*  
BABBY-LAKIN, } *n.* A child's plaything. *H., W. and C.*

LANG, *a.* Long. A. S. *lang*. *Car., W. and C.*

LANG-SETTLE, *n.* A long wooden seat, having a back and two arms. It is frequently made of carved black oak. A. S. *lang* and *setl*. *Jam., Car., H., Will., Nar.*

LANT, *n.* Three-card *lant*, the game of loo. *John., Jam.*

LANTED, *a.* Beaten in the game of *lant*.

LAP, *v.* *Pret.* of leap.

LAP, *v.* To wrap. See *Wlap* in *H.*, *Lane*.

LAP UP, *v.* To cease from any work. *Car.*

LAPSTONE, *n.* A large stone used by shoemakers. *Car.*

LARN, *v.* To learn. *Car.*

LARNIN, *n.* Learning. *Car.*

LASH-COMB, *n.* A large comb. *Car., Jen.*

LASS, } *n.* A girl, a little lass.  
LASSIE, }

*Lass* is sometimes used for a female menial servant. Occasionally, to mark the inferiority of age more de-

terminately, *bit* is prefixed, as, “She’s nobbut a *bit lass*.”

LAST, *n.* Durability. *Jam.*

LAST-BAT, *n.* When boys leaving school separate for the night, each is desirous of having the *last-bat*, that is, of touching his comrades and running away. See *Tig* (3) in *Will.*

LAT, *n.* Lath. *Car., H., Wilb.*

LATE (pronounced *l’yat*), *a.* Late.

LATE, *v.* To search. *Ice. leita.*

“The grete Godde for to *layte*,  
Finde him whenne he may.”

*Thornton Romances* (Camd. Soc. Pub.)

*Sir Perceval*, l. 255. See *Will. v. Leat.*

The other meanings given by *Willan* are unknown in this district.

LATHE (pronounced *l’yathe*), *a.* Loath. See *Jam. v. Laith, Car. v. Laithe.*

LAVE, *v.* To throw out any liquid. The meaning is much the same as that of “lade.”

“A fourth with labour *laves*  
Th’ intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves.”

*Dryden.*

LAW, *a.* Low. See *Jam.*

LAY, *v.* To bet. “I’ll *lay* thee sixpence.”

LAY-AWAY, *v.* To convert arable into grass land. See *Car. v. Lay-down.*

LEAD, *v.* To carry, as, “He’s *leading* stanes.” It is used, however, more frequently in a neutral sense for the operation of carrying corn from the harvest field. “They’re *leading* to-day.” *Car.*

LEADER, *n.* A tendon. *Car.*

LEARN, *v.* To teach.

“A thousand more mischances than this one  
Have *learn’d* me how to brook this patiently.”

*Shaks., Two Gen. of Ver., v, 3.*

LEATHER, *v.* To beat. *Jam., Car. (1.), Her., W. and C.*

LEAZES, *n. pl.* A designation generally applied to gently sloping fields. “*Leswes or lesues* is a Saxon word, and signifieth pastures.” *Co. Lit. 4 b.*

LECK, *v.* To leak. *Car.*

LEE, *n.* A lie. See *Jam. v. Le. Car.*

LEE, *v. n.* To lie. *Car., W. and C.*

LEE-AR, *v.* A liar. *Jam., Car.*

LEED, *n.* Lead.

LEEM, *v.* To separate easily from the husk. *Jam.*

LEEMER, *n.* A nut, perfectly ripe.

LEET, *n.* Light. *Car.*

LEET, *a.* Light. *Car.*

LEET, *v.* To *leet* on, to light on, to meet with. “Light on” is used by *Sp., Shak., Bacon, Dryden, &c.* “A weaker man may sometimes *light on* notions which have escaped a wiser.”—*Watts on the Mind. Car.*

LEETNIN, *n.* Lightning: also, dawn of day. *W. and C.*

LEETS, *n. pl.* Lights, the lungs of animals. *Car.*

LEETSOME, *a.* Lightsome, luminous, cheerful. *Car.*

LEN, *v.* To lend. A. S. *lænan.* *Jam., Car.*

LENNET, *n.* A linnet.

LENGTH, *n.* Length. *Car.*

LENTHEN, *v.* To lengthen.

LET WI'T, *v.* To make known. “Ye mun nivver let wi't.”

LIB, *v.* To emasculate. DUT. *lubben.*

“The bellowing bullock *lib* and goat.”

*Chapman, Hesiod (1618).*

*Jam., Car.*

LIICK, *n.* a blow. *Car.*

LIICK, *v.* (1), To beat; (2), to overcome. *Jam., Car., H.*

LIICKIN, *n.* A beating. *Car., Lane.*

LICKS, *n. pl.* Personal chastisement. *Jam., Car.*

LIESTER, *n.* A pronged and barbed instrument for striking fish. See *Will. v. Lister.* *Jam., Car.*

LIESTER, *v.* To strike fish with a *liester*. *Jam.*

LIEVE, *adv.* Willingly. “Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work.”—*L'Estrange.*

LIEVER, *adv.* Rather, more willingly. Seldom used in the comparative degree. *Car.*

LIGNY, *n.* A knor made of *lignum ritæ*, for the game of spell and knor. The surface is not smooth, but carved, the lines crossing each other at right angles.

LIKE, *a.* Denoting obligation, as, “I's *like* to gan,” i. e. I must go. *Car., Wilb.*

LIKLY, *a.* Likely, promising well, as, “a *likly* foal. *Car.*

LIKLY, *adv.* Likely.

LIKCLIER, More likely. *Car.*

LIKCLiest, Most likely. *Car.*

LIKNESS, *n.* Likeness. *Car.*

LIMMERS, *n. pl.* The shafts of a cart. ICE. *lim, pl. limar.* *Jam., Car.*

LIN, *a.* Linen, as, “a *lin* sack.”

LINE, *n.* Flax.

LING, *n.* The common heath plant. ICE. *ling.* DAN. *lyng.* “Heath and *ling* and sedges.”—*Bacon. H., W. and C., Lane.*

LINGY (*g* soft), *a.* Limber. *Car.*

LINK-PIN, *n.* Linch-pin. *For., Car. v. Lin-pin.*

LISK, *a.* Active. *Car., W. and C.*

LISK, *n.* The groin, or flank. DAN., SU. *liusche.*

LISTIN, *n.* The coloured edge of a woollen web. A. S. *list.* *Car.*

LITHE, *v.* To *lithe* the pot—to mix the broth, when boiling, with oatmeal or flour, so as to thicken it. No whole grain is used, but a flour of corn, rice, &c., which is called *lithing*. See *Jam. v. Lithe (2), Car., Wilb.*

LITTLED, Less. *Jam., Car.*

LITTLEST, Least. *Jam., Car.*

“Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear.”

*Shak., Hamlet*, iii, 2.

*Car.*

LIVER, *v.* To deliver. *Car.*

LOCK, *n.* “A *lock* of meal,” a small quantity of meal.

See *Jam., W. and C.*

LOFT, *n.* A granary, a hayloft.

LONNIN, *n.* Lane. “It’s a lang *lonnin* that has nivver a turn.” The Scotch form is “loaning.”

“But now they are moaning on ilka green *loaning*.”

*Scott’s P. W.*, iii, p. 335.

*W. and C.*

LOOK, *v.* To weed corn. BELG. *loock*. See *Car. v.*

*Louk, Will. v. Lawk.*

“*Lowkyng* my lord’s corn xiid.”

*MSS. of Lord H. Clyfford*, 1510.

LOP, *n.* A flea. A. S. *loppe*. *Car., H., Will.*

LOPE, *n.* A leap. Sc. *loup*. See *Jam.*

LOPE, *v.* To leap. *H.* See *Car. v. Loup.*

LOUD, *a.* Calm, sheltered, as, “a *lound* day,” “a *lound* seat,” See *Jam. v. Loun* (1) and (2), also *Lound.*

*W. and C.*

LOUZE, *v. n.* To loose, to cease from work. “At our schüle we *louze* at 3 o’clock o’ Thursdays.”

LOW, *n.* Flame. *Will.*

LOW, *v.* An abbreviation of “allow.”

LOW, *v.* To blaze up. *Car.* Seldom used as a verb.

This term occurs in a Scotch proverb, often used by economical housewives.

“There’s little wisdom in his pow,  
Wha lights a candle at the *low*.”

*Mayne’s Siller Gun.*, p. 73.

LOW,                    *n.* A flame or blaze. This is a term now addressed only to children. ICE. *loge*. GER. *lohe*.

“I would set that castle in a *low*.”

*Min. S. B. Scott's P. W.*, ii, 54.

*Low* used by *Wicliffe*. *Car.*

LOWANCE, *n.* Allowance, a term for refreshment given to labourers in hay-time and harvest.

LOWND, *a.* Sheltered.

LUG, *v.* To draw forcibly, to pull the hair. *Car.*, *Lanc.*

LUG, *n.* The ear. *Car.*, *H.*, *W. and C.* Sc. *lug*.

LÜGE, *v.* To lodge.

LÜGING-HOUSE, *n.* Lodging-house. See *Car. v. Ludging*.

LUIK, *v.* To look. *W. and C.*

“The Queen luikt owre the castle wa’,

*P. Rel.*, ii, 227. *Young Waters*, l. 5.

LUIK, *n.* A look.

LUIKS, *n. pl.* Countenance. “I dinnot like his *luiks*.”  
See *Leuk* in *Jam.*

LÜME, *n.* Loom. *W. and C.*

LUSTY, *a.* A term applied to a person who is fat.

L'YAM, Lame. *Car. v. Laam.*

L'YANELY, *a.* Lonely.

**M**ACK, *n.* Sort, kind, fashion. “All *macks*,” all sorts. *Car.*, *W. and C.*, *Will.*

MACK, *v.* To make. GER. *machen*. *Car.*, *H.*

MACK NOR MELL. “I'll neither *mack nor mell*,” i. e. I'll not interfere. *Shaks. Tro. and Cr.* i, 1. *Car.*

MACK-SHIFT, *n.* A substitute in lieu of something better. *Car.*

MAD, *a.* Angry with, provoked.

MADDLE, *v.* To forget, to be confused in intellect.  
*Car.* (1).

MADE (pronounced *m'yad*), *v.* Did make.

MAILIN, *n.* A bundle of rags fastened at the end of a pole, to sweep the ashes out of a brick oven.

MAINS, *n.* Demesne lands: originally those lands which a lord of a manor had in his own hands, or which were in the hands of his lessee. Some fields in the vicinity of Barnard Castle are known by this name.

*Jam. 1. large fields in the vicinity of Barnard Castle*

MAIST, *a.* Most. A. S. *mæst.* *W. and C.*

MAISTER, *n.* Master. A. S. *mæster.* *Cur., Her.*

MAISTERMAN, *n.* Master, overlooker. *Car.*

MAISTLY, *adv.* Mostly, usually. *Her.*

MALLY, *p. n.* Mary.

“*Mally’s meek, Mally’s sweet, Mally’s modest and discreet.*”

*Scots Song.*

MAMMY, *n.* A child’s name for mother.

MANG, *n.* A mash of bran; being a mixture of barley or oats ground with the husks.

MANNER, *n.* Manure.

MANNISH, *v.* To manage. *Car.*

MARE, *a. and adv.* More. A. S. *mare.* *Car., W. and C.*

MARGET, *p. n.* Margaret.

MARROW, *v.* To match. *Car.*

MARROWS, *n. pl.* Two alike, fellows. “*These gloves are not marrows.*” *Car., Will.*

Used also in the singular number.

MARRY, A term of asseveration, in common use; was originally, in Popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary. *Car.*

MARRY COME UP, An exclamation of disdainful surprise.

MASSELGIN, *n.* Maslin, a mixture of wheat and rye.  
See *John.*, *Jam.*, *Car.*

MASTY, *n.* Mastiff. *Car.*

MAUMY, *a.* Mellow. *John.*, *Jam.*

MAUNDERING, *a.* Listless, idle. *Car.*

MAUT, *n.* Malt. *Car.*

MAW, *pr.* My.

MAW, *v.* To mow. *Jam.*, *W. and C.*

MAW'D, } *pret.* of maw.  
MEW, } *pret.* of maw.

“In simmer I *maw'd* my meadow.”

*Scots Song.*

*Car.*

MAWK, *n.* Maggot.

MAWN, *p. pa.* of mow. *Car.*

MAWT, *n.* Malt.

MAY, *n.* The flower of the whitethorn. *Ak.*, *Car.*

MAY-GEZZLIN, *n.* A foolish person. See *Br. Pop. Ant.*

MAY-LAMB, *n.* The name for a lamb, which is addressed to, and used by, children.

MAY-POLE, *n.* A tall pole dressed up with flowers and flags, round which villagers used to dance on the 1st of May. This festive custom is now obsolete in the North of England. A maypole is still standing in the village of Ovington. See *Hone's E. D. B.*, *Brand's Pop. Ant.*, i, 135; *Strutt's Queen Hoo Hall*, *W. Irving's Bracebridge Hall*, *May Day*.

MAZED, *a.* Bewildered. “She is moped and *mazed* ever since her father's death.”—*Tales of the Crusaders. Skel.*, *Car.*

MAZELIN, *n.* A half wit. *W. and C.*

ME, *pr.* Frequently used for I, as, “Wheah'l gan for t' ball?” “*Me.*” *Car.*

MEAL, *n.* Denotes the quantity of milk from a cow at one milking; also, the time of milking. A. S. *mæl*.

“Each shepherd’s daughter with her cleanly peale,  
Was come a field to milk the morning’s meale.”

*Car., For.* *B. J. Song.*

MEBBY, *ad.* May be, perhaps. *Car.*

MEER, *n.* A mare. A. S. *mære*. “Hes thou seen owt o’ maw meer?” *Car., W. and C.*

MEETY, *a.* Mighty. *Car.*

MELL, *v.* To meddle with (the prep. “with” being added). *Skel., Sp., D. V. Bur., Car., W. and C., Will.*

MELL, *n.* A wooden hammer, with a long handle. LAT. *malleus*. *Jam., Car., W. and C., Will.*

MELL-SUPPER, *n.* The harvest-home, when there is eating, drinking, and dancing at the master’s house.

On these occasions sometimes may be heard the appropriate old song of

“And sae will we yet.”

See this song in *Chambers’s Scottish Songs*, ii, p. 379.

*Br. Pop. Ant.* ii, 12, 18.

“The taber and the pipe,  
The bagpipe and the crowde ;  
When oates and rye were ripe,  
Began to be a lowde.  
But till the harvest all was in,  
The Moris-daunce did not begin.”

*Friar Bakon’s Prophecie* (Percy Soc. Pub.)

The *mell*-supper is, in Craven, called the churn-supper.

MENDS, *n. pl.* Amends. *Jam., Car.*

MENNOM, *n.* Minnow.

MENSE, *n.* Hospitality, good breeding. The noun is seldom used. See *Jam. v. Mensk* (3), *Car. v. Mence. Will.*

MENSEFUL, *a.* Becoming, decent, hospitable. See *Jam. Mensful* (4), (5). *Car. v. Menceful. W. and C.*

MERRY-NEET, *n.* A dance at Christmas time at a village public-house. *Car., Will.*

MESSET, *n.* A small spaniel, or other kind of dog.

MEZZLES, *n. pl.* Measles. See *Mesles* in *Car.*

MEZZUR, *n.* Measure. *Car. v. Mesur.*

MICH, *a.* Much. *Car.*

MICKLE, *a.* Much. A. S. *micel.* *Ak., Car., W. and C.*

MICKLE OFF AT YAN, Much the same.

MIDDIN, *n.* A heap of dung or other refuse, as, “*ass-midden, muck-midden,*” &c. A. S. *midding.* *Car., H., Lanc., W. and C., Will.*

MIDDOW, *n.* Meadow. *Car. v. Middaw.*

MIDGE, *n.* A gnat. A. S. *myge.* *H., W. and C.*

MIDLIN, *adv.* (1) tolerably well, *Car.;* (2) ordinary, as of a *midlin* size. “*But midlin*” means “not in good health.” *Her.*

MIEL, *p. n.* Michael.

MILKER, *n.* A good milker, applied to a cow. *Car.*

MILKNESS, *n.* A general term for dairy produce. *Car.*

MIM, *a.* Affectionately modest. *Jam.*

MINCH, *v.* To mince.

MINCH-PIE, *n.* Mince-pie. See *Brand's P. A. i*, 289.

MIND, *v.* (1) To be mindful of, to remember; as, “*mind you come.*” *Car.* (2) To watch, to take care of; as, “*mind the house, the children.*” *Her.*

MISTETCHED, *a.* Applied to an animal, and more particularly a horse or cow, that has contracted a bad habit, either from being taught or from its own inclination. *Car. W. and C.*

The usual derivation is *mis-taughted*.

MITTENS, *n. pl.* Gloves, without a separation for each finger; usually of woollen material, also of leather, as, “*hedging mittens.*” Fr. *mitaine.* *Wilb.* See *Mittans* in *Will.;* *Mytens*, in ‘*A Tale of King Edward and the Shepherd*’—*Hartshorne's Met. Tales.*

MIZZLE, *n.* A slight rain. *W. and C.*

The word is used sometimes as a verb.

MOB-CAP, *n.* A female's cap, with lappels to be tied under the chin; now nearly out of use.

MÖNY, *a.* Many. *Jam., Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

MÖNY A LANG DAY, Having *for* or *this* prefixed, means, "for a long time past." *Jam.*

MINNIMINNY-MONIFEET, *n.* The centipede. *Car. v.*  
*Monnyfeet.*

MOOR, *n.* An open common: the name is retained sometimes after the land is inclosed; as, "Dicky Moor, Winston Moor," &c.

The word is also used for tracts of land covered with heather. *A. S. mor. W. and C.*

MOOT, *v.* To moult, to throw off the feathers. *TEUT.*  
*muyten.*

MOOTER, *n.* Multure, the toll of a mill. *LAT. molo.*  
*Jam. v. Multure. Car., Will.*

MOOTER, *v.* To take multure, or the fee in kind, for grinding corn. *John., Car.*

MORAL, *n.* Model, "a varry moral of a man."

MORN, *n.* To-morrow. *Car.*

MOTTY, *n.* A mark used in the games of pitch-halfpenny and quoits. *Car. v. Motto.*

MOUDIWARP, *n.* Mouldwarp, a mole. *A. S. molde and weorpan.*

This word, with some slight variations, is used by ancient writers, *Wicliffe, Spenser, Shakspeare, &c.* *Car., Lane., W. and C.*

MOUDY-HILL, *n.* The mould thrown up by a mole.

"He has pitched his sword in a *moodie-hill.*"

*Scott's P. W.* iii, 75.

MOUNT, *n.* Stone steps near the door of a house to assist a person in mounting a horse.

MOW (pronounced *moo*), *n.* Corn piled up in a barn, or on a hemmel. A. S. *mowe*. *Car.* (1), *Will.*

MOW, *v.* To have sexual intercourse with. Applied only to the male of the human species. *Will.*

MUCK, *n.* Dirt, dung. A. S. *meox*. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *H.*

MUCK, } *v.* To dirt, to soil. *Car.*

MUCKY, } *v.* To clean away. *Jam.*, *Car.*

MUCK OUT, }

MUCKY, *a.* Dirty.

MUCK-DRAG, *n.* An implement with two or three iron prongs at right angles to the handle, used for dragging manure out of a cart. *Car.*

MUCK-MIDDEN, *n.* A dunghill. *Car.*

MUD, *v.* Might.

MUD, *n.* A short nail of iron or wood used by shoemakers.

MUFFETEE, *n.* A knit woollen covering for the wrist. *Car.*

MUGWOOD, *n.* Mugwort, a herb. The plant is used sometimes for making a sort of tea. A. S. *mueg-wyrt*.

MUMP, *v.* To strike on or about the mouth.

MUN, *aux. v.* Must. *Car.*

MÜNE, *n.* Moon. *W.* and *C.*

MUNNOT, Must not.

MURL, *v.* To crumble away. *Car.*

MURN, *v.* To mourn; used generally in a neuter sense. A. S. *murnan*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

MUSII, *n.* Applied to any substance worn down to a powder or dust. *Car.*

MYSELL, *pr.* Myself.

"I'd rather far it had been *mysell*,  
Than either him or thee."

*Child Maurice.*

*Car.*, *Wilb.*

N A, *adv.* No.NAB, *n.* The abrupt termination of a hilly ridge.NAFF, *n.* The nave of a wheel. *Car.*NANE (pronounced *n'yan*), *n.* None.NANCY, } *pr. n.* Anne.  
NANNY, } *pr. n.*NANTLE, *v.* To be employed in an easy and careless manner.NARE, *adv.* and *a.* Near. *Car.*

NARE-SIDE, Near side.

NATHER, *conj.* and *pr.* Neither. A. S. *nather.* *Car.*NATTY, *a.* Neat, tidy. *Car.*NAUP, *v.* To strike in chastising. *Car.*NEAR, *a.* Parsimonious. *For., Her.*NEB, *n.* The bill of a bird ; the point of a pen. A. S. *neb.*  
*Shaks.* Winter's Tale, i, 2. *Jam.* (2). *Car., H., Will.*NEET, *n.* Night. *Car., H., W. and C.*NEEZE, *v.* To sneeze. Found in this form in old editions of the Bible.—*2 Kings*, iv, 35 ; *Job*, xli, 18. *Car.*NEIF, } *n.* Fist.  
NEAF, }“Give me your *neif*, Monsieur Mustard Seed.”*Sh. M. N. D.* iv, 1.See also *Shaks.* Hen. IV, Part II, act ii, sc. 4. *Car., W. and C.*NELSON'S BULLETS, *n. pl.* A sweetmeat in the shape of small balls.NETTING, *n.* Soap and water mixed, and then made into a lather ; used for washing prints and coloured dresses.NETTLED, *a.* Provoked.NEVEL, *v.* To beat with the fist. *Jam.* (1).NEW-FANGLED, *a.* A change in any particular thing, or in the mode or method of doing any particular act or thing. On trimming up what is usually called the

“fore kitchen” in old farmhouses, and making it into a smart parlour, the old wives would cry out against such *new-fangled* ways and notions.

The word has also another meaning, as when applied to a child who has got a new plaything, toy, or watch.

“At Christmas I no more desire a rose,  
Than wish a snow in May’s *new-fangled* shows;  
But like of each thing that in season grows.”

*Shaks. Love’s Labour’s Lost*, i, 1.

See also *Shaks. As You Like It*, iv. 1.

“Those charities are not *new-fangled* devices of yesterday, but are most of them as old as the reformation.”—*Atterbury. John., Will.*

NEW-LAID, *a.* A grass field recently in tillage.

NEW-YEAR’S MORNING: There is a superstition that, if the first person who comes to a house on this morning be a male, good luck will ensue during the year.

NEW-YEAR’S GIFT, *n.* On New-year’s day children of both sexes, generally in groups, call at every house where they are likely to receive a New-year’s gift. The salutation used is—“I wish you a happy new year, please will you give me my New-year’s gift?”

NIBS, *n. pl.* The two handles of a scythe. See *Snead* in *Ak.*

NICELY, *adv.* Well in health. “Aw’s nicely, thenk ye.”

NINE-HOLES, *n. pl.* A rustic game. Nine holes are made in the ground in the form of a square.

A game under this name is alluded to by old writers.

See *Drayton’s Muse’s Elysium*, vi; *Brand’s P. Ant.* ii, 254. The modern game differs from that described by *Strutt* under the same name. See *Strutt’s Sp. and Past. For.*

NIP, *v.* To pinch.

NIVVER, *adv.* Never. *W. and C.*

NON, A word used by a person who has not heard dis-

tinctly what has been addressed to him. In some places, *nan*, *anon*, *anan*, *annan*, are used in the same sense.

In Cornwall, Dr. E. D. Clarke made some inquiries of an old woman, whose abrupt and brief reply was—“*Nan.*” Dr. Clarke imagined she was calling out to some woman of that name, and no one appearing, he himself bawled out in a louder tone—“*Nan.*” It was afterwards explained to him that *nan* was a contraction of *anan*, i. e. “what do you say?”—*Tour through England*, by Dr. E. D. Clarke, p. 117. See *Bar.*, *Bou.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *Her.*, *Jen.*, *Wilb.*

NOBBUT, *adv.* Only; a contraction of *none but*. *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*

NOGGIN, *n.* A small spirit measure. The word is used in the Dales principally.

NON-PLUSH, *n.* A dilemma.

NONSUCH, *n.* An apple so called.

NOR, *conj.* Than; as, “thou’s bigger *nor* him.” *Car.*, *H.*

NORRARD, *adv.* Northward.

NOWT, *n.* Nothing. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

NOWT, *n.* Cattle. The word is now seldom used. “*Nowt Fair*” is held at Darlington on the first Monday in March. *W.* and *C.*

NOWTHER, *conj.* and *pr.* Neither. A. S. *nouther*. *Nouther* is used by *Wicliffe* and *Minot*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

NUIK, } *n.* Nook, corner. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*  
NUIKIN, } *n.*

NUIN, } *n.* Noon.

NUNE, } *n.*

NUT, *adv.* Not. *Car.*

NUT-CRACK NEET: Nut-crack night, Allhallows Eve.

It used to be the custom to reserve some nuts for this night. *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 209.

ODMENTS, } *n. pl.* Scraps, fragments. *Jam.*,  
ODDS AND ENDS, } *Car.*, *W. and C.*

OFFENS, } *adv.* Often.  
OFTENS,

OFTER, *adv.* More frequently. *Car.*

OLD-PEG, *n.* Old milk cheese. *Car.*

ON, *prep.* Of. "They mak a deal *on* him." *Car.*

ONLY, *a.* Any. *Car.*

ONLYHOW, At all events.

OURSELLS, *pr.* Ourselves.

OUSEN, *n. pl.* Oxen. *Bur.*, *Car.*

OUTHER, *pr.* and *adv.* Either.

"On a' the Nith there's nae sic smith  
For shoeing *outhier* naig or gelding."

*Scots Rhyme.*

"An' he has warn'd her sisters six,  
An' sae has he her brethren se'en,  
*Outher* to watch her a' the night,  
Or else to seek her morn and e'en,"

*Scott's P. W.* ii, p. 353.

*Car.*, *W. and C.*

OVER: To give *over*, means "to cease from."

OWE, *v.* "Whose *owe* it?" i. e. who owns it?

The meaning of this verb, namely, to possess, to be the right owner of, is now obsolete, except in provincial phraseology, and in place of it we now use *own*. See *Shaks. Rich.* III, iv, 4; *Temp.* i, 2; *Othello*, iii, 3; *Sonnets*, lxx, l. 14.

The use of the word in this sense is not peculiar to *Shakspeare*, but is very common in all the old writers. See *Beaumont* and *Fletcher's Beggar's Bush*, ii, l. *Car.*

OWER, *prep.* and *adv.* Over. "*Ower* mony," too many.

A. S. *ofer*.

OWER-TUNE, *n.* The burden of a song, corresponding to *owerword* in a Scotch ballad.

OXTER, *n.* The armpit. A. S. *oxta*.

“Four inch aneath his *oxter* is the mark,  
Scarce ever seen since he first wore a sark.”

*Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd.*

*Car.*

PACK, *n.* A pedlar's bundle.

PADDOCK, *n.* A small field, of one or two acres, immediately adjoining a cottage. *Will.*

PALM SUNDAY, *n.* The Sunday next before Easter Day.

It is still a custom on this day to gather palms, the blossoms of the willow. See *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 391.

PALMS, *n. pl.* The blossoms of the female willow. *Car., Wilb.*

PAN, *v. n.* To agree, to correspond with. There is a proverb,

“Weel and woman cannot *pan*,  
But woe and woman can.”

*Ritson's Letters*, cxvii, ad fin.

“For say and promeis quhat they can,  
Their wordes and deides will never *pan*.”

*Maitland's Poems*, p. 220.

*Car., Will.*

PANCAKE-TUESDAY, *n.* Shrove Tuesday, on which day pancakes are eaten for dinner. See *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 246; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 36. *Car.*

PAPISH, *n.* A Papist.

PARFIT, *a.* Perfect. *Ch., Car.*

PARLISH, *a.* Dangerous. *W. and C.*

PASH, *n.* “Thunner-pash,” a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with thunder.

PASS, *n.* Condition.

PASTE-EGG DAY, *n.* Easter Sunday. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 137.

PASTE-EGGS, *n. pl.* Eggs boiled very hard, and at the same time dyed in various colours, by logwood, whin flowers, &c. They are given to children, and thrown by them on Easter Sunday in the fields. DAN. *paaske egg*. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 142; *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 426; *Brady's Clavis Calendaria*, i, 261. See an article on "The Paschal Egg," by J. H. Dixon, Esq. in *Richardson's Table Book* (Legendary Division), ii, 261. *Jam. v. Pays-eggs.*

PAT, *a.* Perfect, ready. *Car.*

PAT, *v.* Did put.

PAUKY, *a.* Difficult to please; a word applied to children. In *Will.* the meaning is different.

PAUT, *v.* Applied to a horse striking the ground with his fore foot. *Jam.*

PAUTRICK, *n.* Partridge. Sc. *paitrick*. This word is almost obsolete.

PAY, *v.* To beat. "Aw'l pay thy jacket." *Car., For., H.*

PAZE, *v.* To raise up as with a lever. The original meaning of this verb was "to balance, to weigh," and is so used by old writers. *Shaks.* Merchant of Venice, iii, 2; Richard III, v, 3. See *Chal. Shaks.* iii, 50, vi, 124; *Malone's Shaks.* v. 79. *John. v. Peise.*

PEA-SWAD, *n.* Peascod.

PEENGING, *p. pr.* Whining.

PEER, *n.* A pear.

PEE-WIT, *n.* The lapwing.

PEG, } *pr. n.* Margaret.  
PEGGY, } *pr. n.* Margaret.

PEG-TANKARD, *n.* A tankard formerly very common, but now very scarce. *Hone's I. B.* 481; *Gent.'s Mag.* vol. 26, New Series, 409.

PEG-TOP, *n.* A top that spins on an iron point, as distinguished from a humming-top.

PELLET, *n.* A round substance of stone or iron. Throwing

the *pellet* was a pastime in my recollection ; the same, perhaps, as what is designated “Long Bullets” by *Brand*. See *Pop. Ant.* ii, 242.

Throwing the *pellet* is probably the pastime called “throwing of stones,” which, with several others, was prohibited by proclamation in the reign of Edward III. See *Strutt’s Sp. and Past.*, p. 43 (4to edition, 1810).

PEN-FEATHER, *n.* A feather that has not arrived at maturity, and has the quill bloody and unripe.

PENNORTH, *n.* Pennyworth.

PETHIER, *n.* A pedlar.

Abroad, they deem tradesmen such only as carry goods about from market to market, or from house to house, to sell, which we usually here call “petty chapmen,” in the North, *pethers*, and in our ordinary speech, “pedlars.”—*De Foe’s Complete English Tradesman*. Published A.D. 1745.

PEWDER, *n.* Pewter.

PEZ, *n. pl.* Peas.

PIAT, } *n.* Magpie. There are certain superstitions

PIANNET, } connected with the appearance of this bird.

If a magpie crosses the path of any one, it is usual to make the sign of a cross on the ground. The following lines are well known, and are invariably repeated when these birds of portentous omen appear :

“One’s sorrow,  
Two’s good luck,  
Three’s a wedding,  
Four’s death.”

*Jam. v. Pyat. Car., W. and C., Wilb., Will.*

PICK, *n.* An agricultural implement.

PICK, *n.* The diamond in a pack of cards. *H., W. and C.*

PICK, *n.* Pitch. "As dark as *pick*," i. e. very dark.

A. S. *pic.* *Jam.*, *W. and C.*

PICK, *v.* To push, to throw down. *H.* (1).

PICK-FORK, *n.* Pitchfork, a small fork for a stable or hayloft. This word occurs in the Bible, edition 1608. *1 Sam.* xiii, 21.

PIG OF LEAD, *n.* A piece of lead of an oblong shape, from eight to twelve stone in weight.

"A nodding beam or *pig of lead*,  
May hurt the very ablest head."

*Pope.*

*Car.*

PIKE, *n.* A large pile of hay, in size, between a cock and a stack, and made near a stack. *Car.*

PILLOW-SLIP, *n.* The covering of a pillow. *Car.*

PINCHERS, *n. pl.* Pincers.

PIPE-STOPPEL, *n.* Part of the shank of a pipe.

PIPEN, *n.* Pip, the seed of an apple, &c. *Car.*

PISSYMOOR, *n.* Pismire.

PITCH-HALFPENNY, *n.* A rural pastime, corresponding nearly with that described under the term "pitch and hustle." *Strutt's Sp. and Past.*

PLAT, COWPLAT, *n.* Cow-dung.

PLEAN, *v.* To complain. FR. *plaindre.* SHAKS. King Lear, iii, 1. *Car.*, *Will.*

PLEANING, *p. pr.* Complaining. *W. and C.*

PLENNET, *a.* Planet. When rain falls partially, it is said to "fall in *plennets*."

PLET, *v.* To plat, as to plat silk, hair, rushes.

"For thee I *plet* the flowery belt and snood."

*Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd.*

PLET, *n.* Three-plet, a three-fold plat.

PLETTED, *p. pa.* of Plet.

PLEUF, } *n.* A plough. GERM. *pflug.* *W. and C.*

PLEW, } *n.*

PLEW, *v.* To plough.

PLIZZER, *n.* Pleasure.

PLOTE, *v.* To pull off feathers, as off a fowl. *W. and C.*

PLOUGHING-DAY, *n.* When a farmer enters upon a new farm he generally requires assistance in ploughing his land. He therefore invites his neighbours to assist him with a draught of horses on a specified day, when a good dinner is prepared of beef, dumplings, and ale. In Lancashire, the term is “*boon-ploughing.*” See *Hone’s Year Book*, p. 59.

PLUCK, *n.* Heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

PLUM, *a.* Perpendicular. *Car.*

PLUM, *v.* To sound the depth of water, &c.

POCK-ARD, *a.* Marked with the smallpox. *Car.*

PODDISH, *n.* Porridge. *W. and C.*

POINT, *n.* The ornamented part of a stocking extending above the ankle.

POINT-VICE, *a.* Exact, perfect. The term is applied to any one who is neat and nice in person. *Point devise* is used by *Shaks.* See *Twelfth Night*, ii, 5; *Love’s Labour Lost*, v, 1; *As You Like It*, iii, 2.

“Men’s behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight or *point devise*, but free for exercise.”

—*Bacon.* See also *Drayton’s Polyolbion*, S. 15.

SKEL. *poynte deryse.* See *Gifford’s Note to Ben Jonson*, iv, 169. (Ed. 1816, 9 vols.)

POKE, *n.* A saek, a bag. A. S. *pocca.* DUT. *pak.* ICEL. *poki.*

“To buy a pig in a *poke*” is said of one who buys anything without having first seen and examined it. *Car., H., W. and C.* *Will. v. Poak.*

FINGER-POKE, *n.* A covering, usually made of a glove-finger, for a wounded finger.

POOL, *v.* To pull. *Car.*

POORLY, *adv.* In bad health. *Car.*

POOTS, *n. pl.* The young of moor-fowl. *Jam., Car.*

PORE, *n.* Fire-poker.

PORTMANTLE, *n.* Portmanteau. *Car.*

POSH, *v.* To *posh* the fire, to stir it violently.

POSY, *n.* A single flower, also a nosegay. This word is found in *Spenser*. It is used as "nosegay" by *Swift*.

POSS, *v.* Some kinds of linen are washed by beating (*possing*) them in a tub. The wooden instrument used for the purpose, and adapted for the two hands, is called a *possing-staff*. See *Jam. v. Pouss and Poss.*

"'Tis strange the good old fashion should have fled,  
When double-girded *possing-tubs* were made."

*Village Fair* (Blackwood's Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 432).

POTATO-GUN, *n.* A plaything among boys, formed of a quill open at each end, and a ramrod. A potato, cut into thin slices, and forced through the quill, forms the charge. See *Jam. v. Pen-gun*; also *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 1821, p. 35.

POTATO-PIT, *n.* A conical heap of potatoes covered with earth.

POT-HOOKS, *n. pl.* The curved lines which a child is taught to make in learning to write. *Car.*

POUTHER, *n.* Powder. *Jam.*

POWNY, *n.* Pony.

PRATTY, *a.* Pretty.

"The Bishop of Duresme hath a *pratty* palace in the towne."

*Leland's Itin.* p. 74.

*Ske.*

PRENT, *n.* Print, as of a book; a *butter-prent*, a small piece of butter in a circular form, having some pattern or device on it. *W. and C.*

PRENTICE, *n.* Apprentice. *Car.*

PRICKER, *n.* A bradawl.

PRICKY-LOUSE, *n.* A contemptuous term applied to a tailor.

“The *prick-louse* taylor he came in,  
Whose tongue did run so nimble,  
And said he would engage for drink  
His bodkin and his thimble.”

*The Good Fellows' Frolick* (Evans's Old Ballads, vol. i, p. 162,  
Ed. 1810).

PRISE, *v.* To force open, as by a lever. *Jam., Car. v.*  
*Prize.*

PRISONERS-BASE, *n.* A boyish pastime.

“So ran they all as they had been at *base*,  
They being chased that did others chase.”

*Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

*Shaks.* Cymb. v, 3; Two Gent. of Ver. i, 2; and see  
Note by *Malone* (Shaks. vol. iv, p. 23, Ed. 1821).  
*Strutt's Sp. and Past.* p. 71.

PROD, *n.* A goad. *DAN. brod.* *Jam., Car.*

PROD, *v.* To goad.

PROSS, *n.* Familiar conversation.

PUDDINS, *n. pl.* The intestines. *H.*

PÜKE, *n.* An emetic. *H.*

PÜLE, *n.* A pool. *A. S. pol.* *DUT. poel.* *DAN. pöel.*  
*W. and C.*

PULTRY, *n.* Poultry.

PUND, *n.* Pound. *A. S. pund.*

PUNCH, *n.* A kick.

PUNCH, *v.* To kick.

PUN-FAUD, *n.* A pin-fold. *A. S. pyndan* and *falæd.*

PUT-ABOUT, *v.* To vex, to annoy. *Her.*

PUT-ABOUT, *p. pa.* Vexed, annoyed.

**Q**UALITY, *n.* A term used to designate the nobility and gentry.

“I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits.”—*Addison, Guardian.*

“Of all the servile herd, the worst is he,  
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*.”

*Pope.*

“To *quality* belongs the highest place,  
My lord comes forward; forward let him come !”

*Young.*

“If lovely Rachel can approve  
A lover lyke to mee,  
She to a stately hall shall move,  
And dwell with *qualytie*.”

*The Matchless Mayde of Morpeth*, by G. S. Carey, st. 34  
(Richardson’s Table Book, Leg. Div. ii, 47).

**QUARTER-ILL**, *n.* A disease to which calves of about a year old are subject. It is considered incurable.

“Sic benison will sair ye still,—  
Frae cantrip, clif, and *quarter-ill*.”

*Jamieson’s Pop. Bal.* i, 363.

**QUEEN-CAT**, *n.* A female cat.

**QUEEN-CAKE**, *n.* A sweet cake.

**QUEER**, *n.* The choir of a church. *Skel., Car.*

“The *queere* sall be of length within with the thicknesse of bathe walles, fifti fote.”—*Endenture made at Burgh*, 1 Hen. V. (Whittaker’s Richmondshire, ii, 25.)

**QUEER**, *n.* A quire of paper. *Car.*

**QUITs**: Double or *quits*, a phrase meaning “Shall the debt be doubled or discharged?” *Car.*

**R**ABBLEMENT, *n.* A low mob. *Car.*

RACE, *n.* Mill-race, the channel for the water which turns a mill.

RACE-GINGER, *n.* Ginger root.

RACK, *n.* "The rack rides" is a phrase used when the clouds are driven rapidly by the wind. *Shaks. Hen. VI,* Part III, ii, 1; Sonnet xxxiii.

"Then Northern winds that drive the *rack*."

*Du Bartas's First Book of Judith.*

See *Jam. v. Rak. Car.*

RACKLE, *a.* "A *rackle chap*," a disorderly person.

None of the definitions in *Jam.*, *W. and C.*, *Will.*, correspond with the above.

RACKLENESS, *n.* Disorderly conduct.

RACKLESS, *a.* Thoughtless. *Car.*

RADE (pronounced *r'yad*), *v.* Did ride.

RAFF, } *n.* Idle, dissolute people. *Car.* (2), *Will.*  
RAFFALLY, } *n.*

RAFF-YARD, *n.* A timber-yard.

RAGGABRASH, *n.* An idle, disorderly person. *Car.*

RAG-STONE, *n.* A stone about five or six inches long, and an inch (square) in width, used by labourers and others to sharpen their tools, such as hay-spades, axes, &c.

RAIM (pronounced *r'yan*), *v.* To cry aloud, and ask for anything repeatedly, and in an importunate manner. *Jam. v. Rame. Will.*

RAM, *a.* Acrid, pungent, applied more to the taste than the smell.

RANG, } *pret.* of ring.  
RUNG, } *pret.* of ring.

RANK, *a.* Close together, thick set. *A. S. ranc.* *Car., H.*

RANNLE-BAUK, *n.* A beam across the open chimneys in old houses through which the reckin-tree passes at

right angles to the gable end ; from the reckin-tree are suspended the reckin-cruiks. *Jam.*, *Sup.* p. 268, *v. Raunle-bauks.* *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

RAPE, *n.* Rope. *A. S. rap.* *Car.*

RAPS, *n. pl.* News. *Car.*

RARELY, *adv.* Very well.

RASP, *n.* A raspberry. *Car.*

RATTEN, *n.* A rat. *A. S. ræt.* *Car.*, *H.*, *W.* and *C.*

RAVE, *pret.* of rive. *Car.*

RAVEL, *v.* To entangle.

RAVELLED, *p. pa.* Entangled.

RAW, *n.* Row. *A. S. rawa.* *Jam.*, *Car.*

RAX, *v. n.* To stretch the bodily members, as one when fatigued or awaking. *A. S. ræcan.*

“ Carles wha heard the cock had crawn,  
Begoud to *rax* and rift.”

*Ramsay's Poems.*

It is seldom used as a *v. a.* *Jam.*, *Bur.* ii, p. 35 ; *Scott's P. W.*, ii, 24.

RAYNE, *n.* The piece of grass land between the hedge REEAN, *ʃ* and the part which is in tillage ; the grass of which farmers usually allow cottagers to mow and make hay of. ICEL. *ren*, margin or border of a field. BELG. *reyn.* See *H.*, *Her.*, *Wilb.*, where this word has a different meaning.

REACH, *v. n.* To have an inclination to vomit. *Car.*

REACH TO, *v.* Help yourself. *Car.*

REAN, *n.* A rein. *Car.*

REAST, *n.* Rust.

REASTED, *a.* Rancid, as, “ *reasted bacon.* ” *Car.*, *Lanc.*  
*Reasty* is used in this sense by *Tusser.*

REBBIT, *v.* To rivet. *Car.*

REESTY, *a.* Restive, as, “ *a reesty horse.* ” *Car.*

“ In cart or car thou never *reestit.* ”  
*Car.* *Burns*, ii, 34.

RECKLIN, *n.* The least and weakest of the young of any animal which brings forth several at one time. *Car.*

RECKIN-CRUIK, *n.* Recking-crook, a crook of two parts, the upper part having several holes in it, so that the vessel suspended may be raised or lowered.

RECKON, *v.* To suppose. “*I reckon seah.*” *Car.*

RED, *v.* To *red* the hair, to comb the hair. *Jam.*

RED, *v.* To put in order. The word seems to be used in this sense in the following lines :

“Auld Luckie says they’re in a creel,  
And *redds* them up, I trow fu’ weel.”  
*The Farmer’s Ha’*, by Chas. Keith.

Used also, figuratively, in the sense of clearing up.

“*Redd* up my ravelled doubts.”  
*Ramsay’s Gentle Shepherd.*

*Jam.*

REDCHESTER, *n.* Register.

The word “*redgestered*” occurs in the parish books of Gainford, A.D. 1659.

REDDING-KAME, *n.* A comb for the hair.

“But she has stown the king’s *redding* kaim.”  
*Scott’s P. W.* iii, 132.

See *Jam. v. Red-kaim.*

REED, *a.* Red. A. S. *read.* *W. and C.*

REEK, *n.* Smoke. A. S. *rec.* *Jam. v. Reik.* *Car., H., Lanc.*

REEK, *v.* To smoke. *Car.*

REEK-PENNY, *n.* An Easter due paid to the minister.

See *Surtees’ Durham*, iv, p. 85, note *y*.

REET, *n.* and *a.* Right.

REET, *v.* To put right.

REET, *n.* Wright, as, “a cart-wright,” &c. A. S. *wryhta.* *Car.*

REETED, *a.* Done justice to.

REMLIN, } *n.* Remnant. *Car.*  
REMLET, } *n.*

RENCH, *v.* To rince. *Car., W. and C.*

RENDER, *v.* To melt down suet. *Icel. rinde. Jani. v. Rind. Car., H., Wilb.*

RERE, *a.* Rawish, insufficiently cooked. *Ak. Will. v. Rear.*

RESHES, *n. pl.* Rushes. (The singular form is seldom used.) *A. S. risc.*

RESHY-CAP, *n.* A cap of a conical form, made by boys, of rushes. The *plet* is generally a *three-plet*.

RESHY-WHIP, *n.* A whip made of rushes.

RICK, *n.* A hayrick. This word is not much used. *Lanc.*

RIDDLE, *n.* A large sieve used for cleaning grain. *A. S. hriddel. Ak., Car., Lanc., Will.*

RIDDLE, *v.* To clean grain by means of a sieve.

RIDDLE AND SHEARS: A mode of divination for the discovery of theft. This superstition is now nearly obsolete. See an account of the process in *Jamieson's Supplement*, p. 297.

“This custom must have been very ancient. Theocritus speaks of it as quite common in his time, particularly as a mode of divination in regard to the success of love.

‘To Agrio, too, I made the same demand,  
A cunning woman she, I crost her hand;  
She turn'd the *sieve and shears*, and told me true,  
That I should love, but not be lov'd by you.’

*Idyll. 3* (Creech's Translation).

Lucian also speaks of divining by a *sieve* (*κοσκινον μαντευόμενος*) as a common practice in his time. *Pseudomantis*, Op. i, 753.” *Fosbroke's En. of Ant.*

“Th' oracle of *sieve and shears*,  
That turns as certain as the spheres.”

*Hudibras*, Part 2, Canto iii, l. 569.

*Brand's Pop. Ant.* iii, 187.

RIDDY, *a.* Ready.

RIFE, *a.* Prevalent. A. S. *ryf*.

RIFF-RAFF, *n.* Low, disorderly people. *Lanc.*, *Will.*

RIFT, *v.* To belch. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *Lanc.*, *Will.*

RIG, *n.* A ridge. *Car.* (2).

RIG AND FUR: Ridge and furrow; applied also to stockings knit in a particular manner. *Jam. v. Rig.* (4). *For.*

RIGGIN, *n.* The ridge of a house; also the main piece of timber in the ridge. *Car.*

RIND, *n.* Hoar frost.

RIPE, *v.* To quarry stones.

RIST, *n.* Rest. *Car.*

RIST, *v.* To rest.

RIVE, *n.* A rent. *Car.*

RIVE, *v.* To tear asunder. *Lanc.*, *W. and C.* (1).

ROAKY, *a.* Misty. Used by *Ray*. *Car.*, *For.*

ROBIN, *n.* The familiar name for the redbreast.

“Ruddock” is a name given by *Chaucer*, *Spenser*, and *Shakspeare*.

This bird has always been a favorite with the poets.

“No burial this pretty babe  
Of any man receives,  
But *robin redbreast* painfully  
Did cover him with leaves.”

*Children in the Wood.*

See *Spectator*, No. 58.

“To relish a love-song like a *robin redbreast*.”

*Shaks. Two Gent. of Ver.* ii, 1.

. . . . . the *ruddock* would,  
With charitable bill,—bring thee all this;  
Yea, and furr'd moss besides.”

*Shaks. Cymb.* iv, 2.

*Dr. Percy* asks: “Is this an allusion to the Babes of the Wood, or was the notion of the *redbreast* covering dead bodies general before the writing of that ballad?”

There is every reason to believe that this notion is an old popular belief.

“The *robin redbreast*, if he find a man or woman dead, will cover all his face with mosse ; and some think that if the body should remaine unburied that he would cover the whole body also.”—*Cornucopia*, by Thos. Johnson, 1596.

“Call for the *robin redbreast* and the wren,  
Since o'er shady groves they hover,  
And with leaves and flowers do cover  
The friendless bodies of unburied men.”

*Webster's White Devil* (Dyee's Ed. 1830, vol. i, p. 146).

“Covering with moss the dead's unclosed eye,  
The little *redbreast* teacheth charitie.”

*Drayton's Owl.*

“*Robin* the mean, that best of all loves men.”

*Browne.*

“Sweet Amarillis, by a spring's  
Soft and soule-melting murmurings,  
Slept : and thus sleeping thither flew  
A *robin redbreast* ; who at view,  
Not seeing her at all to stir,  
Brought leaves and mosse to cover her.”

*Herrick's Hesperides*, p. 49.

“The honest *robin*, that loves mankind both dead and alive.”

*Isaac Walton.*

“The *robin redbreast*, till of late had rest,  
And children sacred held a martin's nest.”

*Pope.*

“The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods,  
Pays to trusted man his annual visit.”

*Thomson.*

“There scattered oft, the earliest of the year,  
By hands unseen, are showers of violets found :  
The *redbreast* loves to build and warble there,  
And little footsteps lightly print the ground.”

*Gray's Elegy* (omitted stanza).

“The *redbreast* oft at evening hours  
 Shall kindly lend his little aid,  
 With hoary moss and gathered flowers,  
 To deck the ground where thou art laid.”

*Collins, Dirge in Cymbeline.*

See also Epitaph on a Tame Redbreast (*Cowper's Poems*, Ed. 1837, vol. x, p. 53); Invitation to the *Redbreast* (translated from *V. Bourne*, vol. x, p. 119); *Brand's Pop. Ant.* iii, 101; *Hone's Year Book*, p. 63.

**ROCK**, *n.* The part of a spinning-wheel on which the flax is placed.

**ROLL**, *n.* A circular pad, placed on the head to support a milkpail, &c.

**ROLLING-PIN**, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, tapering at each end, for rolling paste.

**ROISTERING**, *a.* Noisy and boastful.

**ROOPY**, *a.* Hoarse. *Sc. roupy* and *roupit*. *Car.*

**ROSE**, *n.* A riband gathered into a knot in the form of a *rose*, and fastened on the instep. This was the original meaning. The *rose* is now found on many parts of the dress.

“When *roses* in the gardaines grew,  
 And not in ribons on a shoe.”

*Friar Bakon's Prophecie* (Percy Soc. Pub.)

“The Provencial *roses* on my razed shoes.”

*Shaks. Hamlet*, iii, 2.

“Those *roses*  
 Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.”

*Ben Jonson.*

The Devil is an Ass, i, 2. See *Gifford's Notes to Ben Jonson*, vol. 20, iii, 368. (Ed. 1816.)

**ROSEL**, *n.* Resin. *For.*, *H.*

**ROSEL**, *v.* To crisp with heat.

**ROVEN**, *p. pa.* of rive.

ROUT, *v.* A term applied to the noise made by an animal, as a bull, &c.

ROUT, *v.* Applied to the tearing up the ground by an animal, as a bull, a swine.

“ Do thou the monumental hillock guard  
From trampling cattle, and the *routing* swine.”  
Edwards, *Sonnets* (1758), S. 44.

ROYAL-OAK DAY, The 29th of May. It was a custom formerly to decorate the heads of horses in coaches, waggons, and carts with oak leaves on this day. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 155.

RUCK, *n.* A great quantity. *Car.*

RUD, *n.* A soft red stone. *A. S. rude.*

RUD, *v.* To mark with a red stone, as sheep are marked.

“ There's some will ca' me Parcy Reed,  
And speak my praise in tower and town;  
It's little matter what they do now,  
My life-blood *rudds* the heather brown.”

*The Death of Parcy Reed, Dixon's Ballads, &c.* p. 105  
(Percy Soc. Pub.)

This word occurs as a verb in *Spenser*. It is now seldom used, except as connected with the marking of sheep.

RUDSTAKES, *n. pl.* The stakes to which cattle are tied in the house.

RULE O' THUMB: By *rule o' thumb*, by guess, not by measure or weight.

RUNG, *n.* The step of a ladder. *Will.*

RYDE, *n.* An inroad. *Sc. raid.* See *Jam. v. Rade.*

“ Rookhope-*Ryde*” is a bishopric border song, composed in 1569. See *Ritson's Bishopric Garland*, p. 54.

RYME, *n.* Hoar frost.

**S**ACKLESS, *a.* Silly, and not able to do much, either from want of common sense, or from ill health. *Jam., W. and C.*

**SAD**, *a.* Heavy, applied to bread when it has not risen. *Car. (1), H.*

**SAFE** (pronounced *s'yaf*), *a.* Certain. *Car. (2), Wilb.*

**SAG**, *v. n.* To give way, so as to curve or bend from a horizontal position.

“The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.”

*Shaks. Macbeth, v, 3.*

*John., Jam., Car., For., Nares v. Sagg.*

**SALL**, *v.* Shall. *B. Jon. Car.*

**SAME**, *n.* Hog's lard. *A. S. seime. Welsh, saim. Car.*

**SAMCAST**, *n.* Two ridges ploughed so as to form one.

**SAMPLETH**, *n.* A sampler. It is usually of an oblong shape, worked in worsted, with such devices as may be chosen, for instance, 1st. A line of capital letters: 2d. A line of small letters: 3d. A line of figures: then fanciful devices, birds, hearts, &c., and lastly, the name at full length of the young girl who has wrought it, her age, the date, and the name of the place. *H., W. and C.*

**SANG**, *n.* Song. *A. S. sang. Car.*

**SANNOT**, *v.* Shall not. *Car.*

**SAPE** (pronounced *s'yap*), *n.* Soap. *A. S. sape. Jam., Car.*

**SAP-WHISTLE**, *n.* A whistle made of a twig of the plane tree, when the bark will peel off. *Car.*

**SARE**, *n.* A sore. *A. S. sar. Jam., W. and C.*

**SARE**, *a.* Sore.

**SARE**, *adv.* Greatly, as, “*sare* put about,” &c.

**SARELY**, *adv.* Sorely.

**SARK**, *n.* Shirt. *A. S. syrce. Jam., Car., Lanc., W. and C., Will.*

HARDEN-SARK, *n.* A loose frock, reaching below the knees, worn by agricultural labourers.

SARMON, *n.* Sermon. *Car.*

SARROW, *v.* To serve. *Car., W. and C.*

SARTIN, *a.* Certain.

SARTINLY, *adv.* Certainly.

SATTLE, *v.* To settle. *Sahtle* is found in *Piers Plowman. Car.*

SATTLIN, *n.* A settling. *Car. (1).*

SAUCE, *n.* Insolent language. *Car. (2).*

SAUCEBOX, *n.* A term applied to an impertinent child or young person, usually of the male sex.

In the following passages the sense is the same, but applied to persons who are not juvenile :

“Saucebox, go, meddle with your lady’s fan,  
And prate not here!”

*Brewer, Lingua (Ed. 1657).*

“The foolish old poet says that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me.” — *Addison, Spectator.*

*Brand’s Pop. Ant. iii, 186.*

SAUL, *n.* A substance which lines the inside of the backbone of fowls; being unconnected with the entrails, it is left in and cooked.

SAUT, *n.* Salt. LAT. *sal.* A. S. *sealt.* DAN., SW., ICEL., *salt.* JAM., *Car., W. and C.*

SAUVE, *n.* The sallow. LAT. *salix.* A. S. *salh.* SC. *saugh.* *Car. v. Sauf.*

SAW, *v.* To sow. A. S. *sawan.* *Car.*

SAY, *n.* Influence, interest.

SAY, *v.* To control, as a parent does a child. *Car.*

SAY NAY, *v.* To deny. *Car.*

SCAB, *n.* The itch; also, the covering of a newly-healed wound.

SCAD, *v.* To scald. *Jam.*

SCADDIN OF PEAS: Gray peas are boiled in the pods, then strained on a sieve, and placed (in the sieve) on the table, with a saucer containing butter, in the centre. Salt is sprinkled on them, and each person standing round dips his peas in the saucer. See *Car. v. Scaudlin o' Peys.*

SCALE, *v.* To break and disperse manure in a field. *Car. (2).*

SCALING-FORK, *n.* A fork made of wood, having four grains or teeth.

SCALLION, *n.* The onion plant before the bulb is formed.

SCAR, *n.* A precipitous, rocky bank overhanging a stream.

“Whose crooked back is armed with many a rugged scarr.”

*Drayton's Polyolbion, S. 27.*

“Whyles round a rocky sear it strays.”

*Burns.*

“Is it the roar of Teviot's tide

That chafes against the seaur's red side?”

*Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto i, 12.*

*Car., Her., Lanc., W. and C., Will.*

SCHÜLE, *n.* School.

SCOOL, *v.* Applied to a horse drawing back his ears and attempting to bite.

SCORE, *n.* Among merchants in the case of certain articles, formerly six *score* went to the hundred, to which usage the following rhyme refers :

“Five score's a hundred of men, money, and pins,

Six score's a hundred of all other things.”

Nails, quills, and eggs are still sold at six *score* to the hundred. The Stat. Hen. III, “*de mensuris*,” and the Stat. 31 Edw. III, st. ii, A.D. 1357, “*de allece vendendo*,” ordained that a hundred of herrings should be accounted by six *score*.—*Stat. of Realm, i, 354.*

See *Car. v. Long-hundred, Brand's Pop. Ant. ii, 274.*

SCOUTHER, *n.* Denoting great confusion in the state of household furniture, or the act of getting rid of such confusion.

“Ye had better get a scaud than a *scouthier*.”

*Scots Proverb.*

*W. and C.*

SCRAFFLE, *v.* To *scraffle* on, means to be industrious without being prosperous.

SCRAN, *n.* Provision. *W. and C.*

SCRAT, *n.* A scratch. *W. and C.*

SCRAT, *v.* To scratch. *Car.*

SCREED, *n.* A border; as, *cap-screed*. A. S. *screade*. *Car.*

SCREW-JACK, *n.* Used to move heavy weights.

SCROU, *n.* Applied to a place that is untidy, and differing from *scowder* and *scuftier* in this respect, that there is no person engaged in putting things right.

SCUFFLER, *n.* An agricultural implement.

SCUFTER, *v.* To do anything in a bustling and disorderly manner. The word is sometimes used as a noun.

SCUMFISH, *v.* To suffocate.

SEAH, *adv.* So.

SECK, *n.* A sack. *Car.*

SECKIN, *n.* Coarse cloth for making sacks. *Car.*

SEE, *v.* “To *see t’ things*” is a term for seeing that the cattle in the fields are all right, morning and evening.

SEED, *v. pret.* of saw.

SEEING-GLASS, *n.* A mirror. *Car.*

SEEK, *a.* Sick. A. S. *seoc*. *Car.* (1).

SEER, *a.* Sure. *W. and C.*

SEE-SAW, *n.* A childish pastime with a piece of string.

SEET, *n.* Sight. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

SEG, *n.* A bull of two years old, or more, when castrated. *Car.*, *For.*, *Wilb.*

SEGS, *n. pl.* Sedges.

SEIGH, *v.* To stretch. See *Car. v. Sie.*

SELD, *v.* Did sell.

SELL, *pr.* Self. *Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

SELLS, *pr.* Selves.

SELVEDGE, *n.* The edge of cloth.

“The over nape shall dowbulle be layde,  
To the utter side the *selvage* brade;  
The over *selvage* he shall replye  
As towel hit were fayrest in hye.”

*The Boke of Curyasye* (14th Century).

*Car.*

SEN, *adv.* and *prep.* Since. *Jam., Car.*

SEN-SYNE, Since then. *D. V.* *Sin-syne* used by *Burns.*  
See *Car. v. Sin-syne.*

SET, *v.* To accompany any one a part of the distance he is going.

SETTEN-ON, (1) A term applied to a liquid that is slightly burnt in the process of boiling. (2) To a person of diminutive stature and imperfect growth.

SETTERDAY, *n.* Saturday. *Car.*

SEW, *v.* Did sow, as “corn.”

SEW'D, *v.* Did sew, as “a seam.”

SHACK, *v.* To shake. *Car.*

SHACKLE, *n.* A curved iron implement, to which any machine, as a harrow, is attached, a bolt passing through two holes in the extremities of the *shackle*.

SHACKLE B'YAN, *n.* The wrist-bone.

“Contrive na we, your *shakle banes*,  
Will mak but little streik.”

*Car.*

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 35.

SHAF, *n.* A sheaf.

SHAG, *n.* Coarse velvet.

SHALE, *v.* To drag the feet so as to scrape the ground.

*Car.*

SHALING, *p. pr.* of Shale.

SHAM, *n.* Shame. *Car.*

SHAM-ABRAHAM, *n.* An idle impostor. It is used as a verb by *Goldsmith*. See *Essays*. See *Boucher's Glossary*, "Abraham Men."

SHANK, *n.* A handle or shaft.

In the plural, used for the legs.

SHAP, *n.* Shape. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

SHAP, *v.* (1). To shape. *Car.* (2). To set about anything in a workmanlike manner. *Wilb.*

SHARP, *v.* To sharpen. *Sp.* and *B. Jonson*.

The word is applied to the sharpening of plough-irons, that is, the stock and coulter.

SHARP: "Be sharp," that is, make haste. *Car.*

SHEAR, *v.* To cut corn with a sickle. *W.* and *C.*, *Wilb.*, *Will.*

SHEARERS, *n. pl.* Corn-reapers. Generally three *shearers* and one binder constitute a "yan;" the number varies with the breadth of the ridge. The "yan" next to the part which is already cut, is called the "leading yan." "Three yan" would consist of nine *shearers* and three binders. *Car.*

SHEARING, *n.* and *p. pr.* Reaping.

"In har'st at the *shearing*, nae youths now are jeering."

*Flowers of the Forest* (Scott's P. W. iii, 335).

*Car.*

SHETH, *n.* For the greater convenience of mowing, large fields are set out into *sheths*; in small fields this is not necessary, as they can be mown from side to side conveniently.

SHIBBIN, *n.* A shoe-tie of leather.

SHIFT, *v. n.* To remove, as from one residence to another.

SHIG-SHOG, *n.* A pastime, where two boys are seated, astride, one at each end of a beam, resting about the centre across a tree or large beam; by a sudden

push with the feet on the ground, a motion up and down is communicated. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii, 258, under "See-saw." It is called "tetter-totter," by *Strutt*. See *Sp. and Pas.* p. 269 (4to Ed. 1810), and is known in Roxburghshire as "titter-totter."

**SHILL**, *v.* To *shill* beans or peas, i. e. to take off the *swads* or husks. *Car.* (1).

**SHILL**, *a.* Shrill.

"The pryce he blewe fulle *schylle*."

*Thornton Romances—Sir Eglamour*, l. 300, and note, p. 311  
(Camden Soc. Pub.)

See also *Archæol.* xxi, p. 61, note (*f*), where the annotator's conjecture seems erroneous.

"A miller's daughter has a *shill* voice."

*Scots Proverb.*

**SHIN**, *v.* To trump at cards.

**SHINNY**, *n.* A pastime with a stout stick (curved at the striking end) and a piece of wood. It is played between two fixed boundaries, and on reaching either, the knor or wood is said to be alley-ed, as in football. Probably the same as the Scotch "Shinty."

**SHITTLE**, *n.* Shuttle.

**SHIVE**, *n.* A slice of bread. *DUT.* *schyf*.

"A *sheeve* of bread as brown as nut."

*Warner, Albion's England.*

"Easy it is

"Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*."

*Shaks. Titus Andronicus*, ii, 1.

*For.* (1), *Wilb.*

**SHOE-BUCKLE**, *n.* A large buckle worn on the shoes by both sexes. This has long been out of use.

**SHOO**: A word, when quickly repeated, used to frighten away birds or fowls. *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*

**SHOOL**, *n.* Shovel. *DUT.* *school*. *Car.*, *Her.*, *H.*, *Jen.*, *W.* and *C.*

SHOT, *n.* The reckoning in a public-house. *W. and C.*

SHOT: To get *shot of*, i. e. to get rid of.

SHOT, *v.* Turned out, as, “rubbish may be *shot* here.” See *Thornton Romances* (Camden Soc. Pub.)—*Sir Percival*, l. 2114, *schott*.

SHOUTHER, *n.* Shoulder. *DUT.* *schouder*.

“*Shouther to shouther stands steel and pouther.*”

*Scots Saying.*

SHROVE- MOUSE, *n.* The field mouse.

SHUFFLE AND CUT, *n.* A step in vulgar dancing.

SHUN, *n. pl.* Shoes. *GER.* *schuh*.

SIC, } *a.* Such. *Car.*  
SYKE, } *a.* Such like. *Sp., B. Jon., Car.*

SIC-LIKE, } *a.* Such like. *Sp., B. Jon., Car.*  
SYKE-LYKE, } *a.* Such like. *Car.*

SIDDEL, *n.* Schedule.

SIDE-LANG, *n.* A hopple attached to a fore and a hinder leg of a horse on the same side.

SIDE-UP, *v.* To put things in order. *Car.* (1).

SIGHT, *n.* A *sight* of people, i. e. “a great number of people.” *Car.*

SIKE, } *n.* A small stream of water. *A. S. sic.*

SYKE, } The stream which runs through the village of Newsham is invariably so designated. *Car., Lanc., W. and C.*

SILE, *n.* A milk-strainer, in the shape of a bowl, having a hole in the centre which is covered with fine muslin. *Car.*

SILE-CLOUT, *n.* Sile-cloth, generally of fine muslin. The form is *sigh-clout* in the old ballad of “Take thy old cloak about thee.” *Per. Rel.* i, 208.

SILE, *v.* To strain milk. *Car. (1), For. (1), H.*

SILES, *n. pl.* The main timbers in the roof of a house.

SILL, *n.* The bottom stone in a door or window. *A. S. syl.* *Will.*

SILL, *n.* A stratum of rock, as in the bed of the Tees.

SILLY, *a.* Weak in body or mind. *Car.*

SIND, *v.* To rinse. *Car., W. and C.*

SINE, *adv.* and *prep.* Since. *Car.*

SIPE, *v. n.* To ooze out. *Jam., Car., W. and C.*

SIPLIN, *n.* "Esh-siplin," a young ash, when sufficiently grown to make a walking-stick of.

SIR-REVERENCE, *n.* Human ordure. This term was formerly used as a kind of apologetical apostrophe. Derived from the Latin, *salvū reverentid̄*. See *Blount's Glossograph.* : 8vo, 1681, *v. Sareverance.*

"Such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say *sir-reverence.*"—*Shaks.* Com. of Errors, iii, 2.  
See also *Shaks.* Romeo and Juliet, i, 4.

SISSE RARA, *n.* A violent rebuking or scolding.

This word, in a rather different form, but with a like meaning, is used by *Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, chap. 21.

"As for the matter of that, returned the hostess, gentle or simple, out she shall pack with a *sassarara.*"

SITFAST, *n.* A species of boil, a hard substance in a wound, which requires to be destroyed by burnt alum or caustic. *Car.*

SIV, *n.* Sieve.

SKEEL, *n.* A round wooden vessel for holding water.  
A. S. *scel.* *Car.*

SKELLY, *v.* To squint. DAN. *skele.* This word is but seldom used.

SKELP, *n.* A slap with the open hand, more especially on the back.

"I canno' tell a', I canno' tell a',  
Some gat a *skelp*, and some gat a claw."

*The Death of Featherstonhaugh* (Scott's P. W. ii, 88.)

**SKELP**, *v.* To beat with the hand. ICE. *skelpa*. *Skelpe* used by *Sk.* *Car.*, *II.*

**SKELPING**, *n.* The act of so beating.

**SKEP**, *n.* A small basket made of straw. A. S. *secp.* Sw. *skeppa*.

“ So saying, Andrew retreated; but often cast a parting glance upon the *skeps*, as he called the beehives.”—*Rob Roy*, chap. 17; *Waverly Novels*, vii, 253.

**SKIP-JACK**, *n.* A toy made of the merry-thought bone of a goose, by means of a twisted thread, a piece of wood, and some wax. See *Jam. v. Jumping Jock. Car., For.*

**SKRIKE**, *v.* To screech. *Car. v. Srike.*

**SLABBY**, *a.* Miry.

**SLAB-WHEEL**, *n.* A wheel for spinning woollen. In use in the early part of this century.

**SLACK**, *n.* A hollow between two small hills. *Car.*

**SLADDER**, *v.* To spill any liquid, as water. See *Will. v. Slatter.*

**SLADDERY**, *a.* Dirty, muddy, as a road. *Car. v. Slat-tery.*

**SLADE** (pronounced *sl'yad*), *v.* Did slide.

**SLAFTER**, *v.* To slaughter.

**SLAFTER-HOUSE**, *n.* Slaughter-house.

**SLAG**, *n.* Refuse material in smelting lead, manufacturing iron, &c. *Car.*

**SLAISTERING**, *a.* A term applied to a strong, powerful man.

**SLAPE**, } *a.* Slippery. *Car., II., W. and C., Wilb., Will.*  
  <sup>1</sup>  
**SLIPPY**, } *a.* Slippery. *Car., II., W. and C., Wilb., Will.*

**SLAW**, *a.* Slow. A. S. *slaw.* *Car.*

**SLAY**, *n.* A sort of comb, made of split reeds, and fixed in the beam of a weaver's loom. A. S. *slæ.*

**SLEAH**, *n.* A sloe. *W. and C.*

SLECK, *v.* To *sleek* lime, to cool it by water. *Car.*

SLED, *n.* Sledge. *Her.*

SLEE, *a.* Sly. *W. and C.*

SLING, *n.* An instrument for throwing stones, formed of a short leather strap, and strings attached to the extremities of it. The strings are of unequal length. Slinging was a pastime among boys in the early part of this century. See *Strutt's Sp. and Past.*, p. 67 (4to Ed. 1810).

SLIP, *n.* A moveable iron hoop, which fastens the fore part of a cart to the shaft.

SLIPE, *v.* To strip off, as bark from a tree. See *Jam. v. Slype.*

SLOCKEN, *v.* To quench, as, “to *slocken* thirst.”

“Foul water *slockens* fire

An’ drouth, thir days.”

*Fergusson, Leith Races.*

SLOGGERING, *a.* Slovenly.

SLOPE, *v.* To make a noise with the lips when supping any liquid, either with or without a spoon.

SLOT, *n.* A bolt. *TEUT. solt.* See *Jam., Car.*

SLOT, *v.* To bolt, as, “*slot t’ door.*”

SLOSH, }  
SLUSH, } *n.* Mire. *Jam.*  
SLUDGE, }

SMACK, *n.* A blow.

SMACK, *n.* A kiss, given with a noise from the lips.

SMALLISH, *a.* Rather small. *Car.*

SMALLY, *a.* Small. .

SMATCHI, *n.* Flavour; generally in an unfavorable sense. *Car.*

SMIT, *v.* To infect.

SMITTLE, *n.* Infection.

SMOCK, *n.* A woman’s shift. A. S. *smoc.*

SMOOR, *v.* To smother. A. S. *smoran*.

“Swelling pity *smoor'd* his wrath.”

*Burns.*

*Car., Will.*

SMUDGE, *v.* To burn without flame, as a candle when blown out. The noun is seldom used.

SNACK, *n.* A short repast.

SNAG, *v.* To lop off branches of trees. *Car., W. and C., Will.*

SNAP, *n.* A small, thin cake of gingerbread. One kind is known by the well-known name of “brandy *snaps*.” *W. and C.*

SNAPE, *v.* To reprimand, to check. ICE. *sneipa*.  
The old form used by authors is *sneap*.

“And give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.”

*Shaks. Rape of Lucrece.*

*Car., Lanc., W. and C., Will.*

SNARL, *n.* A snare.

SNARL, *v.* To snare. DAN. *snarer*.

SNAW, *n.* Snow. A. S. *snow*. *Car.*

SNAW, *v.* To snow.

SNECK, *n.* The latch of a door or gate.

“The door's wide open, nae *sneck* ye hae to draw.”

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 77.

*Jam., Car., H., Lanc., Will.*

SNECK, *v.* To fasten the latch. *Car.*

SNED, *n.* The pole of a scythe. A. S. *snæd*. On the *sned* are two curved handles, called “nibs.”

“This is fixed on a long *sneed* or straight handle.”—*Evelyn*, Book II, c. 6, s. 2. See *Ak.*, and *Bar. v. Snead*.

SNEW, *v.* Did snow.

“It *snew* during the whole battle.”—*Holinshed*. *Car.*

SNIFTER, *v.* To draw the breath audibly through the nose at short intervals. *Car.*

SNOD, }  
SNODDEN, } *v.* To smooth down. *Car.*

SNOD, *a.* Having a smooth surface, as cloth, grass, &c.  
A. S. *snidan.* *Jam., Car., W. and C., Will.*

SNOKE, *v.* To draw the breath through the nostrils with a hollow sound, made by keeping the mouth open. The word has a somewhat different meaning in Scotland. See *Jam.*

SNOT, *n.* The mucus of the nose. A. S. *snote.*

“Thus when a greedy sloven once has thrown  
His *snot* into the mess, 'tis all his own.”

*Swift.*

SNOTTERING, *p. pr.* Sobbing, crying.

SNOTTY, }  
SNOTTY-NOSED, } *a.* Full of snot.

“This Squire South my husband took in a dirty  
*snotty-nosed* boy.”—*Arbuthnot.*

SNUB, *v.* (1) To check or reprimand a child. (2) To check the growth of trees, &c. ICEL. *snubba.*

Near the sea-shores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off.”—*Ray on the Creation.*

*H., Will.*

SO NOW, *i. e.* cease, desist.

SOCK, *n.* A ploughshare.

“Peace to the husbandman and a' his tribe,  
Whase care fills a' our wants frae year to year!  
Lang may his *sock* and couter turn the gleyb!  
And bauks o' corn bend down wi' laded ear!”

*Fergusson's Poems.*

SODDENED, *a.* Thoroughly wet.

SOL-BOOK, *n.* A manuscript book, containing the musical notes adapted for instruction in singing, and also a collection of psalm tunes.

SOOK, *n.* A suck. *Car. v. Souk.*

SOOK, *v.* To suck.

SOPE, *n.* Sup. *Car.*

SOSS, *v.* To lap, as a dog laps milk. *Car.*

SOUGH, *v.* To make a hollow moaning sound, as the wind does sometimes. The participle is more used than the verb or the noun.

“ My fitstep-tread there’s nane can ken,

For the *sughin* wind and rain, Jo.

Let me in this ae night.”

*Burns.*

SOUPLE, *a.* Supple.

SOUTHRON-WOOD, *n.* The Artemisia Abrotanum, called generally in the South, “old man’s love.” In Wilts, “boy’s love.”

SOWDER, *n.* Solder.

SOWDER, *v.* To solder.

SPAK, *v.* Did speak. *Car.*

SPAN-NEW, *a.* Quite new.

The idea conveyed by this and similar terms is, of something used for the first time.

*Ency. Met. Grammar*, vol. i, p. 112. See *Brand-new* in *John.*, *Web.*

*Span-newe* is used by *Chaucer.* *Car., Lanc.*

SPANE (pronounced *sp’yan*), *v.* To wean a child; also to deprive an animal, as a foal or calf, of its mother’s milk. *John., Car., Pr. Pa., Will.*

SPANGIE, *n.* Formerly a game at marbles. See *Jam.*

SPANG-HEW, *v.* To throw anything with violence. *Will.*

SPANKER, *n.* } SPANKING, *a.* } Words denoting large growth. *Will.*

SPARABLES, *n. pl.* Small nails used by shoemakers. *Car., II.*

SPEAK-SHIAFT, *n.* A kind of plane.

SPELKS, *n. pl.* Used in thatching. They are made of

hazels bruised in the centre, then twisted and bent. The two points penetrate and secure the thatch.  
*A. S. spelc. Car. (2), W. and C.*

**SPELL AND KNORR**, *n.* A pastime of boys. The *knorr* is a small ball of wood, holly being the best. The *knorr* is placed in the *spell*, which is struck at the point by the buckstick in such a manner as to make the *knorr* spring upwards in a forward direction, and the player then attempts to hit it with the buckstick, which is about four feet long. *TEUT. knorr.* See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii, 254. *Car. v. Spell and Knorr.*

**SPELL,** } *n.* A splinter.  
**SPLENT,** } *n.*

**SPICE**, *n.* Gingerbread.

**SPICE CAKE**, *n.* A cake with currants in it.

**SPIDDICK AND FAUCET**: A sort of wooden cock used for barrels.

**SPILE-HOLE**, *n.* The air-hole in a cask.

**SPILE-PIN**, *n.* The pin which is fitted into the spile-hole.

**SPINK**, *n.* (1) The chaffinch. *H., Will.* (2) A spark of fire.

**SPOIL**, *n.* A small, cylindrical, wooden frame, used by weavers to wind the thread or yarn on which is to form the warp. See *Car. v. Spoele.*

**SPRECKLED**, *a.* Speckled.

**SPRENT**, *p. pa.* Sprinkled. *Car.*

**SPUNE**, *n.* Spoon.

**SPURLING**, *n.* A rut made by a cart-wheel.

**SPURN**, *n.* The toe of a horse's shoe, when sharpened in time of frost, is so called.

**SQUAB**, *n.* A long seat, differing from a lang-settle, in having no back.

“On her large *squab* you find her spread.”

*Pope's Imitation of the Earl of Dorset*, l. 10.

*H., W. and C.*

SQUAT, *v.* To sit down, applied to a hare.

SQUEENCH, *v.* To quench.

SQUIRT, *n.* A syringe.

STADDLE, *n.* A framework on stone posts, to set corn-stacks on.

STAGGARTH (*Stack-garth*), *n.* A stack-yard.

STAKE AND ETHER, *n.* A kind of fence. See *Web.*, *Car.* *v.* *Ether*, *Wilb.* *v.* *Eder*.

STAKKER, *v.* To move unsteadily. *Car.* *v.* *Stacker*.

STAKKERS, *n.* A disease in horses and sheep. *Car.*

STALE (pronounced *st'yal*) *v.* Did steal.

STALLED, *a.* Surfeited. *H.*

STANE (pronounced *st'yan*), *n.* Stone. A. S. *stan*. *Car.*

STANG, *n.* A shooting pain. *Car.*

STANG, *n.* This is a punishment for mis-RIDING THE STANG, behaving husbands and wives, whether the offence arise from cruelty in the shape of personal chastisement, or from breaking chaste “Diana’s pales.” A substitute is now usually obtained to personate the real offender. See *Pr. Par.* p. 97, note 6; *Brand’s Pop. Ant.* ii. 118; *Allan Ramsay’s Christ’s Kirk on the Green*, canto iii, st. 18. Extract from *Archæological Album*, in *Chambers’s Journal*, p. 416. *Jam.*, *W. and C.*, *Will.*

STAUP, *v.* To step heavily with the foot. *Car.* (1).

STEE, *n.* A ladder. A. S. *stæyer*. *Steigh* in *Car.*, *Stey* in *Will.* *W. and C.*

The word “stairs” was originally spelt *steyers*, as in *Chaucer*.

STEED, *n.* Stead, as, “door-stead.” A. S. *sted*. *Car.* *v.* *Sted*.

STEEK, *v.* “To steek a door,” i. e. to shut a door. The word is nearly obsolete. *W. and C.*

STEG, *n.* A gander. ICEL. *stegge*. *Car.*, *W. and C.*, *Will.*

STEER, *n.* A young ox. A. S. *styre.*

STELL, *a.* A deep, open cutting through a field, for the purpose of draining it.

“In *Hickes’s Thesaurus* is a very ancient Saxon charter of land in the Bishopric; the place is called ‘Haliware *stelle.*’”—*Ritson’s Letters*, vol. i, p. 8.

STENCHIEL (*Stanchion*), *n.* An iron bar on the inside or outside of a window.

STEPPING-STONES, *n. pl.* Stones placed at short intervals to enable a person to cross a beck or river.

Formerly there were such in Staindrop beck, just above the mouth of the mill-race.

STIDDY (*Stithy*), *n.* An anvil. Sc. *studdie.* ICEL. *stedie.* A. S. *stid.*

“The mind to strengthen and anneal,  
While on the *stithy* glows the steel.”

*Rokeyb*, Canto i, 31.

*Car.*, *H.*, *Will.* *v. Stiddie.*

STILT, *n.* The handle of a plough. *Car.*

STIME, *n.* A dim ray of light. See *Jam. v. Styme* (3).

STINT, *n.* A limited number of cattle gaits. *Car.*

STIRK, *a.* A young steer or heifer, between one and two years old.

This word occurs in *Sir William Brereton’s Travels* (Chetham Soc. Pub. 1844, p. 78).

*Jam.*, *Car.*, *H.*, *Will.*

STIRRINGS, *n. pl.* The bustle at a market, fair, wedding, &c. *Car.*

STITHE, *n.* A pungent smell, as in a stable.

STOB, *n.* A short stick with a sharp point. *Jam.*, *Car.*

STOCKIN: Throwing the *stockin*, formerly a ceremony used at weddings, is now quite laid aside. The bride used to be put to bed by the bridesmaids, and when in bed, she sat up, and the bridesmaids took a stocking, and standing at the foot of the bed with their backs

to the bride, threw it over the left shoulder, and the bridesmaid who hit the bride's forehead was to be married first.

The present custom is to throw a shoe, and this is still done occasionally. *Car.*

STOOK, *n.* It consists of ten or twelve sheaves of corn, set up, two being used to hood the *stook*.

“While at the *stook* the shearers cow'r.”

*Burns*, ii, 199.

*Jam.*, *Car.*, *Will.*

STOOP, } *n.* A post of wood or stone fastened in  
GATE-STOOP, } the ground. *Jam.*, *Car.* (1), *II.*, *Will.*  
STORKEN, *v.* To stiffen, as gravy fat does by cooling.

*Car.*, *W.* and *C.*, *Wilb.*, *Will.*

STORY, *n.* A lie. *For.*

STOT, *n.* An ox of two or three years old. *Car.*, *Will.*

STOUND, *n.* A numbing pain caused by a blow.

STOUR, *n.* Dust. A. S. *styran*.

“For I maun crush amang the *stoure*

Thy slender stem.”

*Burns*, ii, 267.

*W.* and *C.*

STOWN, *p. pa.* Stolen.

“Some ran to coffer, and some to kist,

But nought was *stown* that could be mist.”

*The Gaberlunzie Man* (Percy Rel. ii, 65).

STRACKLIN, *n.* An idle, dissipated person. *Car.*

STRAKE, *n.* A flat piece of wood used for scraping off surplus corn in measuring it.

STRANG, *a.* Strong. A. S. *strang*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

STRANGER, *n.* A flake of soot hanging on the bar of a grate is so called, and portends the speedy visit of some stranger.

STRAPPER, *n.* } Denote a person tall and vigorous.

STRAPPING, *a.* } *Car.*

STREAH, *n.* Straw. *Car., Wilb.*

STREAK, *v.* To stretch.

STREAN, *n.* A strain. *Car.*

STREAN, *v.* To strain. *Car.*

STRICKLE, *n.* An implement used for whetting a seythe.

It has four sides, which converge to a point. Each side is covered with grease and sand. *H.*

STRINKLE, *v.* To sprinkle. *Jam., Car.*

STRIPPINGS, *n. pl.* The last part of the milk drawn at one meal from a cow. *Car., For.*

STROKE, *v.* To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness.

“Child Waters in his stable stooede  
And stroakt his milke-white steede.”

*Child Waters* (Per. Rel. iii, 95).

“Then I'll caress thee, *stroke* thee into shape.”

*The Unhappy Favourite*, act i, sc. 1.

See *John*.

STRÜKE, *v.* Did strike. *Car.*

STUB, *n.* An old nail from a horse's shoe. *Car.*

STUB, *v.* To cut down close to the roots, as, “to *stub* a hedge, whins,” &c.

STÜDE, *v.* Stood. *D. V., Car.*

STUTTER, *v.* To stammer in speaking.

STY, *n.* This word repeated in quick succession is used to drive away pigs.

SUD, *v.* Should. *Sc., Car., W. and C.*

SUE, *v.* To sew. *Car.*

SÜGAR, *n.* Sugar.

SUMP, *n.* A puddle. *Car., W. and C.*

SUN-DANCE, *n.* A superstition connected with Easter Sunday. See *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 421. *Or v. <sup>+</sup> John*

SŪNE, Soon. *W. and C.*

SŪTE, *n.* Soot.

SWAD, *n.* The husk of peas, beans, &c. *Car., H., Lanc.*

SWAG, *v.* To pull down. *He. <sup>He. Teesdale</sup> v. swagal.*

SWAP, *v.* To exchange. *Sc., Jam., Ak., H., W. and C.*

“Swop,” used as a verb by *Dryden*, as a noun by *Addison, Spectator*, 559.

SWAM, } *v. pret.* of swim.

SWUM, } *v. pret.* of swim.

SWARM, *v.* To climb up the trunk of a tree by clasping it with the arms and legs. *Car., H.* See *Will. v. Swarble.*

SWATH, *n.* The skin of a bacon collop.

SWATHIN, *n.* Land that has been long in grass.

SWATTER, *v.* To waste away money by spending.

SWEAL, *v. n.* To waste away, as a candle does when exposed to a current of air, or when there is a “thief” in it. *Car., Will.*

SWEEP, *n.* A machine for collecting hay, and drawing it to the stack.

SWEER, *v.* To swear.

SWEIGH, *v.* To overbalance by excess of weight, or the application of greater force. *Car. v. Swey. Will.*

SWELTERING, *p. pr.* “A sweltering day,” an excessively hot day.

Probably from ICEL. *swaela, suffocare.* The participle is the only form used. *H. v. Sweltered.*

SWERD, *a.* Sword. A. S. *swyrd.*

“The smith  
That forgeth sharp *swerdes* on his stith.”

*Chaucer Kn. Tale.*

*Car. v. Swerd.*

SWETHE, *n.* The grass cut and laid by the scythe. A. S. *swathe.*

SWILL, *n.* A basket made of unpeeled willows. *Will.*

SWING, *n.* Formed by a rope, fastened at the extremities.

See *Strutt's Sp. and Pas.* p. 267 (4to Ed. 1810).

SWINGLE-TREE, *n.* A splinter-bar ; the large one nearest the plough is called the “master *swingle-tree.*” *Jam., Car.*

SWITCH, } *n.* A light, supple stick. *H.*  
SWITCH-STICK, }

SWITCHING, *a.* “A *switching* fellow,” means a dashing bragging person.

SWITCH-TAIL, *n.* A horse’s tail which has been cut, and the hair allowed to grow without squaring.

SWOOPLE, *n.* The upper part of a flail. See *Pr. Par.* p. 165, note 2. *Jam. v. Souple. Car. v. Swupple.*

SWORD-DANCERS, *n. pl.* The sword-dance is performed at Christmas by about half a dozen young men, carrying a kind of sword like a foil, and dressed in shirts, as the upper part of their outward dress, ornamented with ribands. They are accompanied by a clown, who is dressed very grotesquely, and carries a large watchman’s rattle ; also, by a fiddler in ordinary dress. During the dance certain rhymes are sung, and they afterwards receive money, and sometimes, also, refreshment. The following song was formerly sung ;

When good King Arthur ruled his land,

He was a gracious king,

He bought three pecks of barleymeal,

To make a bag pudding.

A bag pudding the king did make,

And stuff’d it well with plumbs ;

And in it put great lumps of fat,

As big as my two thumbs.

The king and queen did eat thereof,

And all the court beside,

And what they could not eat that night,

They had next morning fried.

See *Halliwell's Nursery Rhymes*, 1844 ; also an Article

on “Sword Dancing,” in *Sir Cuthbert Sharp’s Bishoprick Garland*. This article is in *Richardson’s Table Book*, i, 209 (Leg. Div.) Some of the verses at p. 211 used to be sung in this district.

In the Scotch ballad of ‘Johnny Lad,’ there are two stanzas but slightly differing from those formerly sung. See *Buchan’s Ancient Ballads*, vol. ii, p. 153. See also *Clarkson’s History of Richmond*, 4to, p. 290; *Hone’s Year Book*, p. 57.

Many now living will remember the eccentric Fiddler Wilson, of Cockfield, who frequently accompanied the Staindrop sword-dancers. “He was a native of Cockfield, near Staindrop, where his father carried on business as a master mason. Having received a liberal education, he was ordained for the church, and resided for some years in the North of England as a curate, never having obtained superior preferment. He was twice married, but “too much learning had made him mad,” and he returned to his native place, where he resided till his death (in 1842), on the property left him by his father. A lady, resident in this city, remembers having heard Mr. Wilson preach in Morpeth church upwards of forty years ago.”—*Durham Advertiser*, 1842.

The *sword-dance*, said to be an ancient Scandinavian amusement, lingered till a recent period in Shetland. The rhymes connected with its performance bore a considerable resemblance to those of the rude and grotesque drama called Galatian, which, in lowland Scotland, is performed by the Guizards on the evenings of Christmas Day, Hogmany, New Year’s Day, and Handsel Monday.

See *Chambers’s Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, 1847, p. 299. *Will.*

SYDE, *a.* Long. Used generally in reference to garments.  
A. S. *sid.*

“ You wear the horn so *syde*.”

*Proud Lady Margaret* (Scott's P. W. iii, 32).

“ The cuker hangs so *side* now, furred with a cat's skin.”

*Townley Mysteries.*

This word was in use in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

“ A *side* gown of Kendal green.” See *Percy's Rel.* i. Essay, p. liv. *Car.*, *Will.*

SYNE, *adv.* “ It may as well be done sune as *syne*,” that is, “as well now as then.”

**T**ACK, *v.* To take. *Car.*

TACK EFTER, *v.* To take after, to resemble.

TACK, *n.* The lease of a house, turnpike-gate, &c. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *Wilb.*

TACK, *n.* An unpleasant taste.

TACKET, *n.* A small nail.

“ Johnny cobbles up his shoe  
Wi *tackets* large and lang.”

*Jam.* *Morison's Poems*, p. 47.

TACKIN, *n.* Condition, plight. *Car.*

TADE (pronounced *t'yan*), *n.* A toad. *Jam.*

TAIL-BAND, *n.* A crupper. *Car.*

TAISTREL, *n.* An idle, knavish person, an ill-behaved boy. *Car.*

TAMMY, *n.* A sort of woollen cloth

TAMMY-WEAVER, *n.* A weaver of *tammy* cloth.

TANE (pronounced *t'yan*), *n.* The one. *Jam.*, *Car.*

TANE (pronounced *t'yan*), *p. pa.* Taken. *Jam.*, *Car.*

TANTRUMS, *n. pl.* Passionate whims. *Wilb.*

TARN, *n.* A pool of shallow water, with rushes growing in and about it.

There was a *tarn* on the left-hand side of the road

from Newsham to Winston Moor, which a few years since was drained and inclosed. *Car., Will.*

TATIE, *n.* A potato.

TAUM, *n.* A fishing-line. ICEL. *taum.* *Car.*

TAVE (pronounced *t'yar*), *v.* To tread slowly and with difficulty, as over a ploughed field.

TAW, *n.* The marble which is shot by boys from the fore-finger and thumb. Dutch *taws* were formerly in great request. *H., Bar.*

TAYLIER, *n.* A tailor. FR. *tailleur.* *Car., II.*

TEAH, *n.* A toe.

TEE, *n.* A tie. *Car.*

TEE, *v.* To tie. *Car.*

COW-TEE, *n.* A cow-tie.

TEASTER, *n.* A flat wooden covering over a bed.

TEE-FALL (*to-fall*), *n.* A small building attached to the wall of a larger, usually at the back part. JAM. *v. Tofall.*

TEEM, *v.* To pour out.

Serenius refers this word to the ICEL. *taema*, to empty. “Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer.”—Swift’s *Directions to the Butler.* *Car., For., H., Lanc., W. and C., Wilb. Will.*

TELL’D, *v.* Did tell.

TELL’D, *p. pa.* Told.

TELLY-PIE-TIT, *n.* A schoolboy who tells tales out of school. *Car. v. Tell-pye.*

TEMSE, *n.* A sieve. DUT. *tems.* *Car., II.*

TEMSE, *v.* To sift.

EFTER-TEMSINS, *n. pl.* The coarse flour or refuse left after the operation of *temsing*.

TENG, *n.* A sting. *Car.*

TENG, *v.* To sting.

TENGING-ETIHER, *n.* The large dragon-fly.

TENGES, *n. pl.* Tongs. A. S. *tang*.

TEN O'CLOCKS: Bread, cheese, and ale given in hay-time to mowers at 10 a.m. In like manner, *four o'clocks* for 4 p.m.

TEW, *v.* (1) To fatigue. (2) To ruffle, to disturb.  
"My gown's sadly *tew'd.*" *H.*, *Will.*

THACK, *n.* Thatch. A. S. *thac*. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *H.*, *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*

THAIRM, *n.* Sheep gut or other intestines twisted into a cord. A. S. *thearm*. *Jam.*

THARF-CAKE, *n.* A cake of simple meal and water. A. S. *theorf*.

*Tharf*-bread is a term used frequently by *Wycliffe*, expressive of unleavened bread.

"Paske and the feeste of *therf* looves was after twey dayes."—*Mark*, xiv. See also *Matt.* xxvi; *Luke*, xxii. *Bou. v. Bannocks.* *H.*

THEE, *n.* Thigh. A. S. *theoh*. *Sk.*

THEEK, *v.* To thatch. A. S. *theccan*. *Car.*

"We'll *theek* our nest when it grows bare."

*The Twa Corbies* (Scott's P. W. ii, 360).

THEEKER, *n.* Thatcher. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

THICK, *a.* On very friendly terms. "As *thick* as inkle weavers."

"Nae twa were ever seen mair *thick*."

*Davidson.*

See *Chal. Shaks.* iii, 477, vii, 536, for definition of *inkle*.

*Jam.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *W. and C.*

THIMMEL, *n.* Thimble. *W. and C.*

THIMMEL-PIE, *n.* A fillip with a thimble. *Car.*

THINK ON, *v.* To remember. With a pronoun after it, to remind, as, "think me on." *Car.*, *Wilb.*

THIR, *pr.* These. *Jam., Car.*

THIVLE, *n.* A short, peeled, willow stick, used to stir up cream. There is a phrase,—“A queer stick to make a *thirle* on.” *Car., Will.* *✓ L. 5/100*

THOOM, *n.* Thumb.

THOU’S: Thou art. “*Thou’s* a good lad.”

THOU’S: Thou shalt. “*Thou’s* gan wi’ me.”

THOW, *n.* Thaw. Used by *Burns*. See *Jam.*

THOW, *v.* To thaw. *Jam.*

THRANG, *n.* A throng, a bustle. A. S. *thrang*. *Jam.*

THRANG, *a.* Busily engaged. There is a phrase, “As *thrang* as Throp’s wife ’at hanged hersell i’ t’ dish-clout.” See somewhat different versions in *Car., Lanc. Dialect*, p. 14 (Ed. Lond. 1833).

THRAST, } *v.* Did thrust. *Car.*  
THROST, } *v.* Did thrust. *Car.*

THRAW, *n.* (1) A throw. (2) A lathe. *Car.*

THRAW, *v.* (1) To throw. *Jam.* (2) To turn with a lathe. *Car.*

THREAP, *v.* To argue in a pertinacious manner. A. S. *threapian*.

“It’s not for a man with a woman to *threape*.”

*Take thy Old Cloak about Thee* (Per. Rel. I. 208).

*Car., H., W. and C., Will.*

THREAVE, *n.* A bundle of straw equal to twelve battens. A. S. *threaf*. *Her. v. Thrave.*

THREDE, *n.* Thread. *Car., H.*

THREDE, *v.* To thread.

THREE-THRUMS, *a.* The purring noise made by a cat. *Car.*

THRESH, *v.* To thrash. TEUT. *threschen*. *Car.*

THRIFT-BOX, *n.* A box with a small opening for money.

THRISSLE, *n.* Thistle. *Jam.*

THROPPLE, *n.* The windpipe.

“Some musical instrument, if it were but a bird-call, or a *guse-thropple*.”—*Ritson’s Letters*, i, p. 23.  
*Jam. v. Thropill. W. and C.*

THROSSEN, } *p. pa.* Thrust. *Car.*  
 THRUSSEN, } *p. pa.*

THROSSLE, *n.* The thrush. *H., W. and C.*

THRUF-STANE, *n.* A stone which passes quite through a wall. *Car.*

THRUMS, *n. pl.* The warp ends of a weaver’s web.

“Fower and twenty goode arrows trussed in a *thrumme*.”

*Ritson’s Ancient Songs*, p. 50.

“Come, sisters, come,  
 Cut thread and *thrum*.”

*Shaks. Mid. Night’s Dream*, v, 1.

See *Malone’s Shakspeare*.

“He’s no a gude weaver that leaves lang *thrum*.”—*Scotch Prov.*

THUD, *n.* A dull and hollow sound, caused by a blow or fall. *Jam.*

THUMMEL-TEAH, *n.* The large toe.

THUMPER, *n.*} Denoting great size.  
 THUMPING, *a.*}

THUNNER, *n.* Thunder. *Car.*

THUNNER-PASH, *n.* A thunder shower. *Car., H.*

THUNNER STANE, *n.* A quartz pebble, ignorantly supposed to have fallen from the sky. *Car.*

TI, *prep.* To.

TICE, *v.* To entice. *Wilb.*

TICK-TACK, *n.* The sound made by a watch.

TIDY, *a.* Neat, applied either to the person or a place. *Bar., H.*

TIED, *a.* Obliged, certain. “He’s *tied* to gan.” “He’s *tied* to be rich.”

TIFT, *n.* A slight quarrel. *Car.*, *H.*

TIGGY, TIGGY, TOUCHWOOD, I TOUCH NO WOOD.

These words are repeated in a pastime among boys, one of whom pursues the rest, and endeavours to catch him when he is not *touching wood*.

TIKE, *n.* A mischievous youth. *Shaks.* *Hen. V*, ii, 1.

TIL, } *prep.* “*Til um*,” “*Tin um*,” to him. Both forms  
TIN, } used when the following word begins with a vowel.

TIMMER, *n.* (1) Timber. (2) Standing trees, as in the following lines :

“Fu’ loud and shrill the frosty wind  
Blaws thro’ the leafless *timmer*, sir.”

*Burns*, iv, 58.

TINKLER, *n.* A tinker. *Car.*

TIP-CAT, } *n.* A pastime played in a somewhat  
TIPPY-CAT-RUN, } similar way to cricket, generally  
between two boys.

This game differs from the description in *Strutt’s Sp. and Past.* p. 101. See *Brand’s Pop. Ant.* ii. 243, where the description tallies with the pastime as now played, as to the number.

TIP-TAP-TOE, *n.* A childish game on a slate.

TIT, *n.* A horse.

“Nor drawing *tit*, but skorn’d who there,  
Nor asse that will his burthen beare.”

*Friar Bakon’s Prophesie* (Percy Soc. Pub.)

*Car.*, *Wilb.*

TITE, *adv.* Soon. *Car.*

TOAD-STOOL, *n.* A sort of fungus.

TOAD UNDER A HARROW: “To live like *a toad under a harrow*,” is an expression denoting extreme personal wretchedness, especially that which originates in domestic strife. *Car.*

TOGITHIER, *adv.* Together. *Car.*

**TOM-CAT**, *n.* A male cat. *Car.*

**TOMMY-LOACH**, *n.* The loach.

**TOM-TIT**, *n.* A common name of the titmouse. *Wilb.*

**TOM-TROT**, *n.* A sweetmeat, the ingredients being treacle, sugar, ginger, &c. “A joining o’ *tom-trot* is a subscription for making it.

**TOON**, *n.* Town.

**TOPPIN**, *n.* A crest, as of a bird. The hair on the forehead when worn standing up was so called. *Car.*

**TOUGHT**, *p. pa.* Taught. *Tout* occurs in *Sydney’s Arcadia*.

**TRAIL**, *v.* To drag along. *Car.*

**TRAMP**, } *n.* A mendicant. *Ak., Car., Will.*  
**TRAMPER**, } *n.* A mendicant. *Ak., Car., Will.*

**TREDDLES**, *n. pl.* Parts of a weaver’s loom, trodden alternately by the feet.

**TRESSEL**, *n.* A wooden prop. *Car.*

**TRIG**, *v.* To dress smartly.

**TRIG**, *a.* } Dressed smartly.  
**TRIGGED OUT**, *p. pa.* } Dressed smartly.

“Oh, dear father, gin I be not *trig*?”—*North Country Chorister*, 1802.

**TRIG**, *v.* To fill the belly to excess. *Car.*

**TRIMMLE**, *n.* A tremble.

**TRIMMLE**, *v.* To tremble. *W. and C.*

**TROD**, *n.* A footpath. *A. S. trod. Sp., Car., W. and C.*

**TRONES**, *n. pl.* A steelyard.

According to *Fleta*, “trona” is a beam, and was used to weigh wool. “Tronage” is mentioned in *Stat. West.* ii, c. 25. *Car.*

**TROOANT**, *n.* Truant.

**TROU**, *n.* Trough.

**TROUBLE**, *n.* A break or obstruction in a stratum of coal.

See *Oliver’s Rambles in Northumberland*, p. 35.

TROUNCE, *v.* To beat, to punish.

“The Lord *trounced* Sisera and all his chariots.”—

*Mathewe's Transl. of the Bible* (1537), *Judg.* v, 15.

“*Trounce* him, gaol him, and bring him upon his knees.”—*South, Serm.* vi, 52. Used by *Butler* and *Dryden*.

TROUNCIN, *n.* A beating. *W. and C.*

TRUNK, *n.* A trump at cards.

TRUNNLE (Trundle), *v.* To bowl, to roll.

TŪFE, *a.* Tough.

TŪFIT, *n.* A lapwing.

TŪKE, *pret.* of Take. *Car., W. and C.*

TUM, *v.* To separate the fibres of wool from one another before carding. *Car.*

TUMMLE, *n.* A tumble.

TUMMLE, *v.* To tumble. *Car.*

TUNDER, *n.* Tinder.

TUNNLE, *n.* Funnel.

TŪPE, (Tup), *n.* A ram. *Car., For., H., Her.*

TŪTHE, *n.* Tooth. *W. and C.*

TWEAH, *a.* Two. *W. and C.*

TWIBLE, *v.* To walk unsteadily.

TWILL, *n.* A quill. *Car.*

TWILT, *n.* A quilt. *Car., W. and C.*

TWINY, *a.* Fretful, uneasy. *Car.*

TWITCH-BELL, *n.* An earwig.

T'YAM, *a.* Tame.

**U**NKARD, *a.* A person in a strange place, with which he is unacquainted, is said to be *unkard*. The word when applied to a place, means “lonely.”

UNKEN'D, *a.* Strange to any place, or any kind of work.

UNLIKLY, *a.* Unlikely. *Car.*

UNMAKLY, *a.* Unshapely. *Will.*

UNPOSSABLE, *a.* Impossible. *Car.*

UNREGALAR, *a.* Irregular. *Car.*

UNSENSIBLE, *a.* Insensible. *Car.*

UPHAUD, *v.* To uphold. *Lanc., Wilb.*

UPTACK, *n.* Anything lost, being found and restored, a reward is offered for the *uptack*. *Car.* (2).

URCHIN, *n.* (1) A hedgehog. (2) A name of slight anger to a child. *Car., H., Her., Lanc., W. and C.*

URLED, *a.* Pinched with cold. See *Hurl* in *Car.*

USE, } *n.* Interest. Out at *use*, i. e. out at  
USE-MONEY, } interest.

“ So he will let me have  
The other half in *use*.”

*Shaks. Merchant of Venice*, iv, 1.

UVVER-LEATHER, *n.* Over-leather, as of a shoe.

**V**AGE, *n.* A journey attended with toil.

VALLIDOM, *n.* “ Not *t' vallidom* of a fardin,” i. e. not the worth of a farthing. *Car.*

VARMIN, *n.* Vermin. *Car.*

VARRY, *adv.* Very.

VAST, *n.* (1) A great quantity. (2) A large number. *Car.*

VENT, *n.* A hole or opening.

VESSEL-CUP, *n.* *Vessel-cups* were formerly carried about shortly before Christmas. They consisted of small boxes, containing figures dressed up to represent the advent of the Saviour. Songs of rude and simple rhyme were sung by the persons (generally females) who carried them.

The following verses used to be sung :

“ God bless the master of this house,  
And mistress also,  
And all the little children  
That round the table go ;

And all your kith and kindred,  
 That dwell both far and near ;  
 I wish you a merry Christmas,  
 And a happy new year.”

“ I come not to your house to beg nor to borrow,  
 But I come to your house to drive away all sorrow.”

\* \* \* \*

The annexed verse differs slightly from the above :

“ God bless the ruler of this house,  
 With great prosperity,  
 And many a merry Christmas  
 May he live again to see,  
 Amongst his friends and kindred,  
 That live both far and near,  
 And God send us all a happy new year.”

*Rimbault's Christmas Carols*, p. 27, v. 9.

The lines following are sung in the old drama, called Galatian, performed by Guizards, in Scotland, at Christmas :

“ Blessed be the master of this house, and the mistress also,  
 And all the little babies that round the table grow ;  
 Their pockets full of money, the bottles full of beer—  
 A merry Christmas, guizards, and a happy new year.”

“ It was usual some years ago for the poorer people to go from door to door with a *wassail-cup* adorned with ribbons, and a gold apple at the top, singing, and begging money for it: the original of which was, that they also might procure lamb's wool to fill it, and regale themselves as well as the rich.”  
 See *Gent.'s Mag.* vol. 54, pp. 98, 347; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* vol. i, p. 1; *Clarkson's History of Richmond*, 4to, p. 289.

**VIEWLY**, *a.* Handsome, pleasing to the eye. *Car.*

**VOLENTINE**, *n.* Valentine.

**W**ABBLE, *v.* To move from side to side. *TEUT.*  
*wabelen. W. and C.*

**WABBLY**, *adv.* Unsteadily.

**WAD**, *n.* The blacklead in a pencil.

**WAD**, *v. aux.* Would. *Car., W. and C.*

**WAD-N'T**: Would not. *Car.*

**WAD-PENCIL**, *n.* A blacklead pencil.

**WAFF**, *n.* The ghost of a person still living, the appearance of which portends his death. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* iii, 121.

**WAFFING**, *a.* Barking, as a dog.

**WAINROPE**, *n.* The strongest rope used in agriculture, as, for securing corn on the long carts, &c.

“Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together.”—  
*Shaks. Twelfth Night*, iii, 2.

**WAKE**, *a.* Weak.

“Ich am to *waik* to worcke.”

*Piers Plowman.*

“My father was sa *wake* of blude and bane.”

*Percy Reliques.*

*Car.*

**WAKELY**, *adv.* Weakly.

**WALKER**, *n.* A fuller. A. S. *wealcere.*

“She curst the weaver and the *walker*  
 That clothe that had wrought.”

*Boy and the Mantle*, l. 53 (Percy Rel. iii, 42).

**WALLET**, *n.* A schoolboy's satchel.

**WALLOP**, *v.* To beat. *Car.* (1).

**WALSH**, *a.* A *walsh* day, a showery day. *Walsh*, as applied to broth, gruel, &c., means insipid, unsavoury. *Jam., Car.*

**WAME** (pronounced *w'yam*), *n.* The belly. A. S. *wamb.* *D. V., Jam., Car.*

**WAN**, *v. pret.* of win. *Car.*

**WAND**, *v. pret.* of wind.

WANKLE, *a.* Unstable. A. S. *wancol.* GER. *wankel.*

“But, Thomas, truly I the say,  
This world is wondir *wankill.*”

*True Thomas* (Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii, 35).  
*Car.*, *W. and C.*

WANT, *v.* To spare. “I cannot *want* it,” i. e. I cannot spare it.

WAP, *n.* A stroke or blow. *Jam.* (2), *Car.*

WAP, } *n.* A small cock of hay.  
WAPPIN, } *n.*

WAPPER, *n.* Anything large of its kind.

WAPPING, *a.* Large in size.

WARBLE, *n.* A small tumour on the back of cattle. *Car.*

WARE, *v.* To spend, either money, time, or labour.

“Robin Burns in mony a ditty,  
Loudly sings in whiskey's praise;  
Sweet his sang!—the mair's the pity,  
E'er on it he *wared* sic lays.”

*Macneil's Scotland's Scaith*, Part II, v. 26.

“Wi ten pund Scots on sarkin to *ware.*”

*Scots Song.*

See *Burns*, ii, p. 17, l. 6; p. 308, last line. *Car.*

WARE-DAY, *n.* A week day, as distinguished from Sunday.  
*W. and C.*

WARK, *n.* Work. *Sk.*, *Sp.*, *Car.*

WARK, *v.* To ache; as, heed-wark, tūthe-wark, belly-wark.  
A. S. *wærce.* *Car.*, *H.*, *W. and C.*, *Will.*

WARK-FOLK, *n.* Labourers. *Car.*

WARRISH, *n.* The withers of a horse. *Car.* *v.* *Warridge.*

WARSE, *a.* Worse.

WARSEN, } *v. n.* To grow worse, to lose condition. *Car.*,  
WORSEN, } *Her.*

WATER-BITE, *n.* Something to eat immediately after bathing.

WATH, *n.* A ford.

WATTELS, *n.* The loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.

“The cock's comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit.”—*More against Atheism.*

WATTER, *n.* Water; also a river. *Car.*

WAX, *v. n.* To increase in size or stature. A. S. *weaxan*.  
*Car., Lanc.*

“A lad o' *wax*” means one who is clever, expert.  
See *Shaks.* Romeo and Juliet, i, 3. *Car., H.*

WAX-END, *n.* The end of the waxed thread used by shoemakers.

WEAH, *a.* Sorry. A. S. *wa*. Sc. *wa* and *wae*.

This word, as an adjective, is used in a similar meaning in the following passages :

“I wolde be *wo*,  
That I presume to her is writin so.”

*Ch. Court of Love.*

“I am *woe* for 't, sir.”

*Shaks. Tempest*, v. 1.

“But be ye sure I wolde be *wo*,  
If ye shulde chaunce to begyle me so.”

*Old Play—The Four Ps* (by John Heywood).

*Car. v. Waa.*

WEAH-WORTH : Woe betide ye.

“*Wae-worth* the loun that made the laws.”

*Gilderoy*, l. 65 (Per. Rel. i, 338).

“*Woe worth* the chase, *woe worth* the day,

That eosts thy life, my gallant grey.”

*Scott's Lady of the Lake*, Canto 1, ix.

WEATHER-GALL, *n.* An imperfect rainbow.

A word of similar meaning occurs in *Shaks. Rape of Lucrece*, ad fin.

“These *water-galls* in her dim element,

Fortell new storms to those already spent.”

*Steerens* says the word *water-gall* is current among the shepherds on Salisbury Plain. *Car., W. and C.*

WEBSTER, *n.* A weaver. *Car.*

WEDDING-PSALM, *n.* If a bride appears at church within a few Sundays after the wedding, it is customary for the singers to sing a particular psalm, thence called the *wedding-psalm*. At Winston Church the 133d psalm is selected; in some churches the 128th. See *Monthly Mag.* for 1798, p. 417.

WEDDING-RIBBON, *n.* A ribbon given by the bride to be run for. This custom is still continued in some villages.

WEE, *a.* Small. “Little” is generally prefixed.

“He hath but a little *wee* face.”

*Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 4.

“He had a litill *wee* leg.”

*Scott's P. W.* i, 268.

“Oh! *wee, wee* man, but ye be strang.”

*Scots Ballad.*

“Saw ye my *wee* thing, saw ye my ain thing?”

*Scots Song.*

*Car.*

WEEL, *a.* and *adv.* Well.

“They’re *weel* guided that God guides.”—*Scots Prov.*  
*Car.*

WEEL, *n.* A whirlpool. *Car.*

WEENY, *a.* Small. “Little” is sometimes prefixed. GER.  
*wenig.*

WEER, *n.* The dam of a river. *Car.*

WEET, *a.* Wet. *H.*

WEET, *v.* To wet, to rain slightly.

“Logan water’s wide and deep,  
And I am laith to *weet* my feet.”

*Scots Song.*

*Car., II., Wilb.*

WEFT, *n.* The woof of cloth.

WELL, *v.* To weld. See *Jam.*, *Car.*

**WELT**, *n.* The turning down of the upper leather of a shoe to which the sole is fastened. *Car.*

**WE'SE**: We shall.

“ *We'se a' be fu when the corn's i' the mow.*”

*Scots Song.*

**WESH**, *n.* A wash. *H., W. and C.*

**WESH**, *v.* To wash. *Ch., P. Pl. Wesche in D. V.*

**WETHER**, *n.* A male sheep after the second shearing.

**WETSHOD**, *a.* Wet in the feet through the shoes. *Whetshod* occurs in *Piers Plowman*. *For., Will.*

**WHACK**, *n.* A blow. *Car.*

Sometimes used as a verb.

**WHACKIN**, *a.* Stout, lusty. *Car.*

**WHANG**, *n.* A large piece, as of bread or cheese.

“ *Cut frae a new cheeze a whang.*”

*The Gaberlunzie Man*, l. 60 (Per. Rel. ii, 66).

“ *Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a whang,  
An' farls bak'd wi' butter,*

*Fu' crump that day.*”

*W. and C., Will.*

*Burns*, ii, 105.

**WHATSONIVVER**, *pr.* Whatever. *Car., H., Her.*

**WHEAH**, *pr.* Who. *Car.*

**WHEAN**, *n.* A dissolute female. See *Jam. v. Quheyne*.  
*Car., Lanc.*

**WHEEZE**, } *v.* To breathe with noise. *Lanc.*  
**WHEEZLE**, }

**WHELKIN**, *a.* Large. *Car.*

**WHEMMLE**, *v.* To upset, to turn upside down, as a vessel of liquid. “ *Whummilled.*” — *Sat. Mag.* vol. x, p. 182.

See *Jam. v. Quhemle*, p. 253. *Car., W. and C.*

**WHENT**, *a.* Quaint. “ *A whent lad,*” i. e. an artful lad. See *Jam. v. Queint*, p. 249.

**WHET**, *v.* A term applied to the saluting of a female in the harvest or hay field.

**WHETTING**, *n.* A salutation of this kind.

**WHICK**, *a.* Quick, alive. *Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

WIIICKENS, *n. pl.* Weeds in a fallow field. *Wilb.*

WHICKS, *n. pl.* Quickset plants. *Car.* (2).

WHICK-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge made of whicks.

WHIDDER (pronounced *whither*), *n.* Violence, shaking. *Car., Wilb.*

WHIDDER (pronounced *whither*), *v. n.* To shake, to tremble. See *Jam. v. Quhidder*, p. 254. *W. and C., Will.*

WHIET, *a.* Quiet. *Car.*

WHIFF, *n.* A slight breeze, a puff.

WHILE, *n.* A space of time, long or short.

WHILK, *pr.* Which. See *Jam.*, p. 255.

WHILK, *n.* A shell of the genus *Buccinum*. A. S. *weolc*.

WHIN, *n.* Furze, gorse; a plant of the genus *Ulex*. *Welsh, chwyn.*

“Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle.”—*Bacon.*

*H., W. and C., Will.*

WHINGE, *v. n.* To whine, to cry.

“At hame to gирн, and *whinge*, and pine.” *Fergusson.*

*Car., W. and C., Will.*

WHINNEY, *v. n.* To neigh. LAT. *hiunio*.

“The horse—while he is *whinneying*,”—*More, Immort. of the Soul*, i, 1, 13. *H.*

WHINSTONE, *n.* A very hard kind of stone.

WHISHIN, *n.* Cushion.

*Quyschinis*, in *Wicliffe*. *Quishin* and *quishen* are both found in *Chaucer*.

WHISHT, *a.* Hushed. “Will ye be *whisht*,” i. e. will ye be hushed, or quiet.

It is used as an interjection in the following passages:

“But *whisht*! it is the knight in masquerade,  
That comes hid in a cloud to see his lad.” *Ramsay.*

“*Whisht*, gude wife! is this a day to be singing your  
ranting fule sangs in?”—*Scott.*

*H., W. and C.*

WHISK, *n.* Whist, a game at cards. *Car.*

WHISKEY, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage somewhat resembling the modern cabriolet. It has been disused for several years.

WHISSON-DAY, *n.* Whitsuntide.

WHISSON-SUNDAY, *n.* Whitsunday. *Car., H.*

WHITE, *v.* To cut a stick or wood with a knife. A. S. *thwitan.* See *Jam. v.* *Quhyte*, p. 256. *Car.* (1).

WHITE-DOG: “The *white-dog* bites,” is a phrase applied to an indolent person, who, if opportunity offers, will take a rest during the heat of the day. I have heard the term in a hay-field.

WHITLEATHER, *n.* Leather made from horse hides, and used for dyking-mittens, &c.

“ Whole bridle and saddle, *whitleather* and nall.”

*Tusser’s Husbandry*, ch. xvi.

“ He bor’d the nerves through, from the heel to th’ ankle, and then knit Both to his chariot with a thong of *whitleather*.”

*Chapman’s Iliads of Homer*, vol. ii, p. 194 (Ed. 1843).

“ Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout Meet with her furrow’d chin, and both together Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather*.”

*Suckling.*

WHITLOW, *n.* An inflammation at the end of the finger, or the toe, causing the nail in most instances to separate from the flesh and drop off, a new nail afterwards growing.

WHY (Quey), *n.* A heifer, until she has had a calf. DAN. *quie.* *Car., W. and C.*

WH’YANG (Whang), *n.* The leather tie of a boot or shoe. A. S. *thwang.*

WHY-CALF, *n.* A female calf. *W. and C.*

WI,  
WIN,  
WIV, } prep. With. *W. and C.*

WIA, *adv.* Well, yes, in an affirmative signification ; used also emphatically, as *why* is. *Car.*

WIDE COAT, *n.* Great coat. *Car.*

WIEND, *n.* Wynd, a small court.

WIG, *n.* A kind of cake. TEUT. *wegghe.* *Jam., Her.*

WIKES, *n. pl.* The corners of the mouth. See *Jam. v. Weik.*

WILL O' THE WISP, *n.* A meteor so called, and by the vulgar accounted a supernatural being.

“ *Will-a-wisp* misleads night-faring clowns  
O'er hills and sinking bogs.”

*Gay.*

*Car., Will.*

WIN, *v.* To get in hay or harvest.

“ Yt felle abowght the Lamasse tyde,  
When husbonds *wynn* ther haye.”

*Battle of Otterburne*, l. 1 (Per. Rel. i, 22).

WIN, *v.* To raise, as, “ coals from a mine,” &c.

WINCH, *v. n.* To wince.

WIND-EGG, *n.* An imperfect egg without a shell. *Car.*

WINDER, *n.* Window. *Car.*

WINDER, *v.* To winnow.

WINDERING-MACHINE, *n.* A winnowing-machine.

WINKERS, *n. pl.* A part of harness bridles.

WINNEL-STREAH (Windle-straw), *n.* Smooth-crested grass. *Cynosurus cristatus*. Linn. A. S. *windel-streowe.*

“ With ten pertane tais,  
And nyne knokis of *windil-strais*,”

*Scott's P. W.* i, 268.

“ Now piece and piece the sickness wears away ;  
But she's as dweble as a *windle-strae.*”

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 56.

*D. V., Car.*

WINNOT: Will not. *Car.*

WIN-RAW, *n.* A row of hay, put in order for sweeping.  
See *Jam.*

WINTER, *n.* An iron implement, which, when used, is attached to the grate of a fire, and upon it is placed anything that is to be heated, or cheese to be toasted, or potatoes to be roasted, &c.

WISE-MAN, *n.* A wizard. *Car.*, *H.*, *Will.* *Brand's Pop. Ant.* iii, 34.

WISP, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay. See *Notes in Malone's Shaks.* xviii, 421.

WITHY, *n.* A young willow. A. S. *withig.*

“The *withy* is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten feet about.”—*Evelyn*, p. 249 (4to Ed. 1812).

*Ak.*

WIZEN, *v. n.* To wither, to become dry. A. S. *wisnian.* The verb is not much used.

*Ak.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *H.*, *Her.*, *Will.*

WIZEN'D, *p. pa.* Dried up, decayed.

WOHO, } *interj.* A term used to a horse when required to WOY, } stop. See *Gent.'s Mag.* lxix, 659. *Car.*

WORK, *n.* The space in breadth that the mower's scythe passes over.

WORK, *v. n.* To ferment, as ale, beer, &c. So used by *Bacon.* *Bar.*

WORSET, *n.* Worsted, woollen yarn.

“Her braw new *worset* apron.”

*Burns.*

*Car.*

WRANG, *a.* Wrong. A. S. *wrang.* *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

WRAUT, *n.* A wart. *DUT.* *wrat.*

WUMMEL, *a.* A wimble, a carpenter's tool. *Car.*

**Y**ABBLE, *a.* able. *W. and C.*

YACKER, *n.* An acre. *Ak.*

YAH, } *a.* One. *Car., W. and C.*  
YAN, }

YAL, *n.* Ale. A. S. *eale.* *Car., W. and C.*

YAL-HOUSE, *n.* Alehouse. *Car.*

YALLOW, *a.* Yellow. *W. and C.*

YANCE, *adv.* Once. *Car., W. and C.*

YANS-SELL, *pr.* One's self. *Car.*

YARK, *v.* To lash, to beat. ICEL. *hreckia.*

“Who having in his hand a whip,  
Her therewith *yirks.*”

*Spen. Faery Queen.*

“But ere the sport be done, I trow,  
Their skins are gayly *yarkit.*”

*Fergusson.*

See *John. v. Yerk.* *Car. (4).*

YAT, *n.* gate. A. S. *geat.* *Ak., Car., Her., W. and C., Will.*

YAT-STOOP, *n.* A gate-post.

YAUD, *n.* A horse. *Car., W. and C.*

YAUP, *v. n.* To shout.

YEAR, *n.* The singular number of this noun is generally used for the plural. *Car.*

YEE'S: Ye shall.

YELP, *v.* To bark.

YERB, *n.* Herb. See *Yurbs* in *Her.*

YERD, *n.* Yard. *Car., W. and C.*

YERNIN, *n.* Rennet. GER. *gerinnen.*

YERTH, *n.* Earth. ICEL. *jörth.* *Car., For.*

YETHER, *v.* To beat or lash severely.

YETHER, *n.* A hazel-stick, used with stakes in making a particular kind of fence. *Car. v. Ether and Yether. W. and C.*

YEUK, *n.* Itch. Sometimes used as a verb. *Jam.*

YIELD, *n.* Crop, as, “a good *yield* of wheat.”

YISTERDAY, *n.* Yesterday.

YOKE, *v.* To put the horses to the cart, &c.

YON, *a.* At a distance, within, and sometimes also out of view.

“Lüke at *yon* fellow.” “*Yon* apples mun be pulled.”

YOUL, *v.* To howl, as a dog.

“The grey dogs, *youling*, left their food.”

*King Hearie* (Scott’s P. W. iii, 278).

YOWE, *n.* Ewe. A. S. *eowu*.

“The thick blawn wreaths o’ snaw, or blashy thows

May smoor your wethers an’ may rot your *yowes*.”

*Ramsay’s Gent. Shep.*

*Car.*, *For.*

YULE, *n.* Christmas. Sw. *jul*. ICE. *jól*. A. S. *geol*.

See *Jam.*, p. 711.

YULE-CAKE, *n.* A cake which is made at Christmas, and served up with cheese and frumety, on the eve before Christmas-day. *Brand’s Pop. Ant.* i, 288.

YULE-CLOG, *n.* A log of wood laid on the fire on Christmas-eye. See *Brand’s Pop. Ant.* i, 254; *Gent.’s Mag.* liv, 97. *Car.*

YURE, *n.* Udder. DUT. *uijer*. *Will.*

YUVVIN, *n.* Oven.

THE END.



# VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOKS,

PUBLISHED OR SOLD BY

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

4, OLD COMPTON STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

---

## Philology and Early English Literature.

### A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words,

Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the Reign of Edward I. by JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. containing upwards of 1000 pages, *closely printed in double columns, cloth, £2. 2s*

This work, which has occupied the Editor some years, is now completed; it contains above 50,000 words (embodying all the known scattered glossaries of the English language) forming a complete key for the reader of the works of our old Poets, Dramatists, Theologians, and other authors whose works abound with allusions, of which explanations are not to be found in ordinary Dictionaries and books of reference. Most of the principal Archaisms are illustrated by examples selected from early inedited MSS. and rare books, and by far the greater portion will be found to be original authorities.

### Guide to the Anglo-Saxon Tongue: on the Basis of Professor Rask's Grammar, to which are added Reading Lessons in Verse and Prose, with Notes for the use of Learners, by E. J. VERNON, B.A., Oxon. 12mo. *cloth, 5s 6d*

"The author of this Guide seems to have made one step in the right direction, by compiling what may be pronounced the best work on the subject hitherto published in England."—*Athenaeum*.

"Mr. Vernon has, we think, acted wisely in taking Rask for his model; but let no one suppose from the title that the book is merely a compilation from the work of that philologist. The accident is abridged from Rask, with constant revision, correction, and modification; but the syntax, a most important portion of the book, is original, and is compiled with great care and skill; and the latter half of the volume consists of a well-chosen selection of extracts from Anglo-Saxon writers, in prose and verse, for the practice of the student, who will find great assistance in reading them from the grammatical notes with which they are accompanied, and from the glossary which follows them. This volume, well studied, will enable any one to read with ease the generality of Anglo-Saxon writers; and its cheapness places it within the reach of every class. It has our hearty recommendation."—*Literary Gazette*.

### The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Croyland. Printed for the first time, from a MS. in the Cottonian Library, with a Translation and Notes by CHARLES WYCLIFFE GOODWIN, M.A., Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, 12mo. *cloth, 5s*

### An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon Reading; comprising Ælfric's Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory, with a copious Glossary, &c. by L. LANGLEY, F.L.S. 12mo. *cloth, 2s 6d*

### Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary, by the Rev. JOSEPH BOSWORTH, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. 8vo. *closely printed in treble columns, cloth, 12s*

This may be considered quite a new work from the author's former Dictionary: it has been entirely remodelled and enlarged, bringing it down to the present state of Anglo-Saxon literature both at home and abroad.

**Reliquiæ Antiquæ.—Scraps from Ancient Manuscripts, illustrating chiefly Early English Literature, and the English Language, edited by WRIGHT and HALLIWELL, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, £2. 2s—reduced to £1. 4s**

Containing communications by Ellis, Madden, Hunter, Bruce, Turnbull, Laing, Nichols, &c. But very few copies remain. Odd numbers may be had to complete sets at 2s. each.

It contains a large number of pieces in Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Early English; it will be found of use to future Philologists, and to all who take an interest in the history of our language and literature.

**Popular Treatises on Science, written during the Middle Ages, in Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and English, 8vo. edited by THOS. WRIGHT, cloth, 3s**

*Contents:—An Anglo-Saxon Treatise on Astronomy of the TENTH CENTURY, now first published from a MS. in the British Museum, with a translation; Livre des Creatures by Phillippe de Thaun, now first printed with a translation, (extremely valuable to the Philologist, as being the earliest specimens of Anglo-Norman remaining, and explanatory of all the symbolical signs in early sculpture and painting); the Bestiary of Phillippe de Thaun, with a translation; Fragments on Popular Science from the Early English Metrical Lives of the Saints, (the earliest piece of the kind in the English language.)*

**Anecdota Literaria: A Collection of Short Poems in English, Latin, and French, illustrative of the Literature and History of England in the XIIIth Century; and more especially of the Condition and Manners of the different Classes of Society, by T. WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., &c. 8vo. cloth, only 250 printed, 7s 6d**

**Philological Proofs of the original Unity and recent Origin of the Human Race, derived from a Comparison of the Languages of Asia, Europe, Africa, and America, by A. J. JOHNES, 8vo. cloth, reduced from 12s 6d to 6s**

Printed at the suggestion of Dr. Pritchard, to whose works it will be found a useful supplement.

**Early Mysteries, and other Latin Poems of the XIIth and XIIIth centuries, edited from original MSS. in the British Museum, and the Libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and Vienna, by THOS. WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., 8vo. bds. 4s 6d**

“Besides the curious specimens of the dramatic style of Middle-Age Latinity, Mr. Wright has given two compositions in the Narrative Elegiac Verse (a favourite measure at that period), in the *Comedia Babionis* and the *Getae of Vitalis Blesensis*, which form a link of connexion between the Classical and Middle-age Literature; some remarkable Satirical Rhymes on the people of Norfolk, written by a Monk of Peterborough, and answered in the same style by John of St. Omer; and lastly, some sprightly and often graceful songs, from a MS. in the Arundel Collection, which afford a very favourable idea of the Lyric Poetry of our clerical forefathers.”—*Gentleman's Mag.*

**An Essay on the Origin, Progress, and Decline of Rhyming Latin Verse, with many specimens, by Sir ALEX. CROKE, post 8vo. cloth, 7s 6d—reduced to 3s**

“This is a clever and interesting little volume on an attractive subject, the leisure work of a scholar and man of taste.”—*British Critic.*

**On the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages; containing an examination of M. Raynouard's Theory on the Relation of the Italian, Spanish, Provençal, and French, to the Latin, by GEO. CORNEWALL LEWIS, 8vo. cloth, 12s—reduced to 7s 6d**

## Essays on the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the MIDDLE AGES, by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., 2 stout vols. post 8vo. elegantly printed, cloth, 16s

*Contents* :—Essay I. Anglo-Saxon Poetry. II. Anglo-Norman Poetry. III. Chansons de Geste, or Historical Romances of the Middle Ages. IV. On Proverbs and Popular Sayings. V. On the Anglo-Latin Poets of the Twelfth Century. VI. Abelard and the Scholastic Philosophy. VII. On Dr. Grimm's German Mythology. VIII. On the National Fairy Mythology of England. IX. On the Popular Superstitions of Modern Greece, and their connection with the English. X. On Friar Rush, and the Frolicsome Elves. XI. On Dunlop's History of Fiction. XII. On the History and Transmission of Popular Stories. XIII. On the Poetry of History. XIV. Adventures of Hereward the Saxon. XV. The Story of Eustace the Monk. XVI. The History of Fulke Fitzwarine. XVII. On the Popular Cycle of Robin-Hood Ballads. XVIII. On the Conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. XIX. On Old English Political Songs. XX. On the Scottish Poet Dunbar.

## The Early History of Freemasonry in England, Illustrated by an English Poem of the XIVth Century, with Notes, by J. O. HALLIWELL, post 8vo. SECOND EDITION, with a facsimile of the original MS. in the British Museum, cloth, 2s 6d

“The interest which the curious poem of which this publication is chiefly composed has excited, is proved by the fact of its having been translated into German, and of it having reached a second edition, which is not common with such publications. Mr. Halliwell has carefully revised the new edition, and increased its utility by the addition of a complete and correct glossary.”—*Literary Gazette*.

## Torrent of Portugal ; an English Metrical Romance, now first published, from an unique MS. of the XVth century, preserved in the Chetham Library at Manchester, edited by J. O. HALLIWELL, &c. post 8vo. cloth, uniform with Ritson, Weber, and Ellis's publications, 5s

“This is a valuable and interesting addition to our list of early English metrical romances, and an indispensable companion to the collections of Ritson, Weber, and Ellis.”—*Literary Gazette*.

“A literary curiosity, and one both welcome and serviceable to the lover of black-letterlore. Though the obsoleteness of the style may occasion sad stumbling to a modern reader, yet the class to which it rightly belongs will value it accordingly; both because it is curious in its details, and possesses philological importance. To the general reader it presents one feature, viz. the reference to Wayland Smith, whom Sir W. Scott has invested with so much interest.”—*Metropolitan Magazine*.

## The Harrowing of Hell, a Miracle Play, written in the Reign of Edward II., now first published from the Original in the British Museum, with a Modern Reading, Introduction, and Notes, by JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. 8vo. sewed, 2s

This curious piece is supposed to be the earliest specimen of dramatic composition in the English Language; *vide* Hallam's Literature of Europe, Vol. I.; Strutt's Manners and Customs, Vol. II.; Warton's English Poetry; Sharon Turner's England; Collier's History of English Dramatic Poetry, Vol. II. p. 213. All these writers refer to the Manuscript.

## Nugae Poeticæ ; Select Pieces of Old English Popular Poetry, illustrating the Manners and Arts of the XVth Century, edited by J. O. HALLIWELL, post 8vo. only 100 copies printed, cloth, 5s

*Contents* :—Colyn Blowbol's Testament; the Debate of the Carpenter's Tools; the Merchant and his Son; the Maid and the Magpie; Elegy on Lobe, Henry VIIIth's Fool; Romance of Robert of Sicily, and five other curious pieces of the same kind.

## Reliques of Irish Jacobite Poetry, with Interlinear Translations, and Biographical Sketches of the Authors, and Notes by J. DALY, also English Metrical Versions by E. WALSH, 8vo. parts 1 and 2, (all yet published,) 2s

## Rara Mathematica ; or a Collection of Treatises on the Mathematics and Subjects connected with them, from ancient inedited MSS. by J. O. HALLIWELL, 8vo. SECOND EDITION, cloth, 3s 6d

*Contents* : Johannis de Sacro-Bosco Tractatus de Arte Numerandi ; Method used in England in the Fifteenth Century for taking the Altitude of a Steeple ; Treatise on the Numeration of Algorism ; Treatise on Glasses for Optical Purposes, by W. Bourne ; Johannis Robyns de Cometis Commentaria ; Two Tables showing the time of High Water at London Bridge, and the Duration of Moonlight, from a MS. of the Thirteenth Century ; on the Mensuration of Heights and Distances ; Alexandri de Villa Dei Carmen de Algorismo ; Preface to a Calendar or Almanack for 1430 ; Johannis Norfolk in Artem progressionis summula ; Notes on Early Almanacs, by the Editor, &c. &c.

## Popular Errors in English Grammar, particularly in Pronunciation, familiarly pointed out, by GEORGE JACKSON, 12mo. Third Edition, with a coloured frontispiece of the "Sedes Busbeiana," 6d

## Provincial Dialects of England.

Bibliographical List of all the Works which have been published towards illustrating the Provincial Dialects of England, by JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, post 8vo. 1s

"Very serviceable to such as prosecute the study of our provincial dialects, or are collecting works on that curious subject. We very cordially recommend it to notice."

*Metropolitan.*

An Historical Sketch of the Provincial Dialects of England, illustrated by numerous examples, Extracted from the "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," by JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, 8vo. sewed, 2s

Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect, with a Dissertation and Glossary, by WILLIAM BARNES, SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED AND CORRECTED, royal 12mo. cloth, 10s

A fine poetic feeling is displayed through the various pieces in this volume ; according to some critics nothing has appeared equal to it since the time of Burns ; the ' Gentleman's Magazine' for Dec. 1844, gave a review of the first edition some pages in length.

A Glossary of Provincial Words and Phrases in use in Wiltshire, showing their Derivation in numerous instances from the Language of the Anglo-Saxons, by JOHN YONGE AKFRMAN, Esq. F.S.A., 12mo. cloth, 3s

The Vocabulary of East Anglia, an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin sister Counties, *Norfolk and Suffolk*, as it existed in the last twenty years of the Eighteenth Century, and still exists ; with proof of its antiquity from Etymology and Authority, by the Rev. R. FORBY, 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 12s (original price £1. 1s)

Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects, Dialogues, Poems, Songs, and Ballads, by various Writers, in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects, now first collected, to which is added, a Copious Glossary of Words peculiar to those Counties, post 8vo. pp. 408, cloth, 9s

This collection comprises, in the *Westmoreland Dialect*, Mrs. Ann Wheeler's Four Familiar Dialogues, with Poems, &c. ; and in the *Cumberland's Dialect*, I. Poems and Pastorals by the Rev. Josiah Relph ; II. Pastorals, &c., by Ewan Clak ; III. Letters from Dublin by a young Borrowdale Shepherd, by Isaac Ritson ; IV. Poems by John Stagg ; V. Poems by Mark Lonsdale ; VI. Ballads and Songs by Robert Anderson, the Cumbrian Bard (*including some now first printed*) ; VII. Songs by Miss Blamire and Miss Gilpin ; VIII. Songs by John Ruyson ; IX. An Extensive Glossary of Westmoreland and Cumberland Words.

Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialects, collected and arranged by Uncle Jan Treenoodle, with some Introductory Remarks and a Glossary by an Antiquarian Friend, also a Selection of Songs and other Pieces connected with Cornwall, post 8vo. *with curious portrait of Dolly Pentreath, cloth, 4s*

Exmoor Scolding and Courtship in the Propriety and Decency of Exmoor (Devonshire) Language, *with Notes and a Glossary*, post 8vo. 12th edition, 1s 6d

“A very rich bit of West of Englandism.”—*Metropolitan*.

The Yorkshire Dialect, exemplified in various Dialogues, Tales, and Songs, applicable to the County, with a Glossary, post 8vo. 1s

“A shilling book worth its money; most of the pieces of composition are not only harmless, but good and pretty. The eclogue on the death of ‘Awd Daisy,’ an outworn horse, is an outpouring of some of the best feelings of the rustic mind; and the addresses to riches and poverty have much of the freedom and spirit of Burns.”

*Gent.'s Magazine, May, 1841.*

A Collection of Fugitive Pieces in the Dialect of Zummerzet, edited by J. O. HALLIWELL, post 8vo. *only 50 printed*, 2s

Dick and Sal, or Jack and Joan's Fair, a Doggrel Poem, in the Kentish Dialect, 3rd edition, 12mo. 6d

Jan Cladpole's Trip to 'Merrieur in Search for Dollar Trees, and how he got rich enough to beg his way home! written in Sussex Doggerel, 12mo. 6d

John Noakes and Mary Styles, a Poem, *exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex*, with a Glossary, by CHARLES CLARK, Esq. of Great Totham Hall, Essex, post 8vo. cloth, 2s

“The poem possesses considerable humour.”—*Tait's Mag.* “A very pleasant trifle.”—*Lit. Gaz.* “A very clever production.”—*Essex Lit. Journal.* Full of rich humour”—*Essex Mercury.* “Very droll.”—*Metropolitan.* “Exhibits the dialect of Essex perfectly.”—*Eclectic Review.* “Full of quaint wit and humour.”—*Gent.'s Mag. May 1841.* “A very clever and amusing piece of local description.”—*Archæologist.*

Grose's (Francis, F.S.A.) Glossary of Provincial and Local Words used in England, with which is now first incorporated the SUPPLEMENT by SAMUEL PEGGE, F.S.A., post 8vo. *elegantly printed, cloth, 4s 6d*

The utility of a Provincial Glossary to all persons desirous of understanding our ancient Poets is so universally acknowledged, that to enter into a proof of it would be entirely a work of supererogation. Grose and Pegge are constantly referred to in Todd's “Johnson's Dictionary.”

## Archæology and Numismatics.

The Druidical Temples of the County of Wilts, by the Rev. E. DUKE, M.A., F.S.A., Member of the Archæological Institute, &c., Author of the “Hall of John Halle,” and other works, 12mo. *plates, cloth, 5s*

“Mr. Duke has been long honourably known as a zealous cultivator of our local antiquities. His collections on this subject, and on the literature of Wiltshire, are nowhere surpassed; while his residence on the borders of the Plain, and within reach of our most interesting remains, has afforded scope to his meritorious exertions. The work before us is the fruit of long study and laborious investigation.”—*Salisbury Journal.*

An Archæological Index to Remains of Antiquity of the Celtic, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon Periods, by JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A., in 1 vol. 8vo. *illustrated with numerous engravings, comprising upward of five hundred objects, cloth, 15s*

This work, though intended as an introduction and a guide to the study of our early antiquities, will it is hoped also prove of service, as a book of reference to the practised Archæologist. The contents are as follows:

PART I. CELTIC PERIOD.—Tumuli, or Barrows and Cairns.—Cromlechs.—Sepulchral Cavæ.—Rocking Stones.—Stone Circles, etc. etc.—Objects discovered in Celtic Sepulchres.—Urns.—Beads.—Weapons.—Implements, etc.

PART II. ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.—Tumuli of the Roman-British Period.—Burial Places of the Romans.—Pavementis.—Camps.—Villas.—Sepulchral Monuments.—Sepulchral Inscriptions.—Dedicatory Inscriptions.—Commemorative Inscriptions.—Altars.—Urns.—Glass Vessels.—Fibulæ.—Armillæ.—Coins.—Coin-Moulds, etc. etc.

PART III. ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.—Tumuli.—Detailed List of Objects discovered in Anglo-Saxon Barrows.—Urns.—Swords.—Spears.—Knives.—Umbones of Shields.—Buckles.—Fibulæ.—Bullæ.—Hair Pins—Beads, etc. etc. etc. etc.

The ITINERARY of ANTONINUS (as far as relates to Britain). The Geographical Tables of PTOLEMY, the NOTITIA, and the ITINERARY of RICHARD of CIRENCESTER, together with a classified Index of the contents of the ARCHAEOLOGIA (Vols. i. to xxxi.) are given in an Appendix.

Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire, and the Sepulchral Usages of its Inhabitants, from the most remote ages to the Reformation, by THOMAS BATEMAN, Esq. of Yolgrave, 8vo. *profusely illustrated with woodcuts, cloth, 15s*

Notitia Britanniæ, or an Inquiry concerning the Localities, Habits, Condition, and Progressive Civilization of the Aborigines of Britain; to which is appended a brief Retrospect of the Results of their Intercourse with the Romans, by W. D. SAULL, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c. 8vo. *engravings, 3s 6d*

A Verbatim Report of the Proceedings at a Special General Meeting of the British Archæological Association, held at the Theatre of the Western Library Institution, 5th March, 1845, T. J. Pettigrew in the Chair. With an Introduction by THOMAS WRIGHT, 8vo. *sewed, 1s 6d*  
A succinct history of the division between the Archæological Association and Institute.

British Archæological Association.—A Report of the Proceedings and Excursions of the Members of the British Archæological Association, at the Canterbury Session, Sept. 1844, by A. J. DUNKIN, thick 8vo. *with many engravings, cloth, £1. 1s*

"The volume contains most of the papers entire that were read at the Meeting, and revised by the authors. It will become a scarce book as only 120 were printed; and it forms the first yearly volume of the Archæological Association, or the Archæological Institute."

Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, Described and Illustrated, by J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A., Secretary to the Numismatic Society, &c. Second edition, greatly enlarged, 8vo. *with plates and woodcuts, 10s 6d*

The "Prix de Numismatique" has just been awarded by the French Institute to the author for this work.

"Mr. Akerman's volume contains a notice of every known variety, with copious illustrations, and is published at very moderate price; it should be consulted, not merely for these particular coins, but also for facts most valuable to all who are interested in the Romano-British history."—*Archæological Journal*.

Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, Geographically arranged and described, Hispania, Gallia, Britannia, by J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A., 8vo. *with engravings of many hundred coins from actual examples, cloth, 18s*

Numismatic Illustrations of the Narrative Portions of the New Testament, *fine paper, numerous woodcuts from the original coins in various public and private collections*, 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 5s 6d

Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans, delivered in the University of Oxford, by EDWARD CARDWELL, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Professor of Ancient History, 8vo. cloth, reduced from 8s 6d to 4s

A very interesting historical volume, and written in a pleasing and popular manner.

Essay on the Numismatic History of the Ancient Kingdom of the East Angles, by D. H. HAIGH, royal 8vo. 5 plates, containing numerous figures of coins, sewed, 6s

A Hand-Book of English Coins, from the Conquest to Victoria, by L. JEWITT, 12mo. 11 plates, cloth, 1s

## Heraldry and Topography.

The Curiosities of Heraldry, with Illustrations from Old English Writers, by MARK ANTONY LOWER, Author of "Essays on English Surnames;" with Illuminated Title-page, and numerous engravings from designs by the Author, 8vo. cloth, GULES, appropriately ornamented, OR, 14s

"The present volume is truly a worthy sequel (to the 'SURNAMES') in the same curious and antiquarian line, blending with remarkable facts and intelligence, such a fund of amusing anecdote and illustration, that the reader is almost surprised to find that he has learnt so much, whilst he appeared to be pursuing mere entertainment. The text is so pleasing that we scarcely dream of its sterling value; and it seems as if, in unison with the woodcuts, which so cleverly explain its points and adorn its various topics, the whole design were intended for a relaxation from study, rather than an ample exposition of an extraordinary and universal custom, which produced the most important effect upon the minds and habits of mankind."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Mr. Lower's work is both curious and instructive, while the manner of its treatment is so inviting and popular, that the subject to which it refers, which many have hitherto had too good reason to consider meagre and unprofitable, assumes, under the hands of the writer, the novelty of fiction with the importance of historical truth."—*Athenaeum*.

English Surnames. A Series of Essays on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Etymological, and Humorous; with Chapters on Canting Arms, Rebuses, and the Roll of Battel Abbey, a List of Latinized Surnames, &c. by MARK ANTONY LOWER. The *third edition, enlarged*, 2 vols. post 8vo. with woodcuts, cloth, 12s

To those who are curious about their patronymic, it will be found a very instructive and amusing volume—mingling wit and pleasantries, with antiquarian research and historical interest.

An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms, contained in the Heralds' Visitations, in the British Museum, alphabetically arranged in Counties, 8vo. *In the press.*

An indispensable work to those engaged in Genealogical and Topographical pursuits, affording a ready clue to the Pedigrees and Arms of nearly 20,000 of the Gentry of England, their Residences, &c. (distinguishing the different families of the same name in any county), as recorded by the Heralds in their Visitations between the years 1528 to 1686.

History and Antiquities of the Ancient Port and Town of Rye in Sussex, compiled from Original Documents, by WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, Esq., thick 8vo. ONLY 200 PRINTED, cloth, £1. 1s

Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry of Hertfordshire, by WILLIAM BERRY, late and for fifteen years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, Author of the "Encyclopædia Heraldica," &c. &c. folio, (only 125 printed), bds. £3. 10s, reduced to £1. 5s

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland, by J. BURKE, Esq. medium 8vo. SECOND EDITION, 638 *closely printed pages, in double columns with about 1000 arms engraved on wood, fine portrait of JAMES I., and illuminated title-page, extra cloth, £1. 8s reduced to 10s*

This work, which has engaged the attention of the Authors for several years, comprises nearly a thousand families, many of them amongst the most ancient and eminent in the kingdom, each carried down to its representative or representatives still existing, with elaborate and minute details of the alliances, achievements, and fortunes, generation after generation, from the earliest to the latest period. The work is printed to correspond precisely with the last edition of Mr. Burke's Dictionary of the Existing Peerage and Baronetage: the armorial bearings are engraved in the best style, and are incorporated with the text as in that work.

History and Antiquities of Dartford in Kent, with Incidental Notices of Places in its Neighbourhood, by J. DUNKIN, Author of the "History of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley in Oxfordshire; " "History of Bicester; " "History of Bromley," &c. 8vo. 17 *plates, cloth. Only 150 printed, 21s*

Historic Sites and other Remarkable and Interesting Places in the County of Suffolk, by JOHN WODDERSPON, with Prefatory Verses by BERNARD BARTON, Esq., and a Poetical Epilogue by a "SUFFOLK VILLAGER." Improved edition, *fine woodcuts, post 8vo. pp. 232, closely printed, and containing as much matter as many 12s volumes, cloth, ONLY 4s 6d*

History of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, including Copious Historical and Antiquarian Notices of the Neighbourhood, by ALFRED BEESLEY, thick 8vo. 684 *closely printed pages, with 60 woodcuts, engraved in the first style of art, by O. Jewitt, of Oxford, (pub. at £1. 5s) now reduced to 14s*

"The neighbourhood of Banbury is equally rich in British, Roman, Saxon, Norman, and English Antiquities, of all which Mr. Beesley has given regularly cleared accounts. Banbury holds an important place in the history of the Parliamentary War of the Seventeenth Century, and was the scene of the great Battle of Edgehill, and of the important fight of Cropredy Bridge. Relating to the events of that period, the author has collected a great body of local information of the most interesting kind. By no means the least valuable part of Mr. Beesley's work, is his account of the numerous interesting early churches, which characterize the Banbury district."—*The Archaeologist.*

Odd Parts to complete copies, 1s. 6d. instead of 2s. 6d.

History and Antiquities of the Isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire, by the Venerable ARCHDEACON STONEHOUSE, thick 4to. *FINE PLATES, reduced from £3. 3s to 18s*

The Local Historian's Table-Book of Remarkable Occurrences, Historical Facts, Traditions, Legendary and Descriptive Ballads, &c. &c. connected with the Counties of NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHUMBERLAND, and DURHAM, by M. A. RICHARDSON, royal 8vo. profusely illustrated with woodcuts, now complete in 8 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 9s each, or the Divisions sold separately as follows:—

HISTORICAL DIVISION, 5 vols. LEGENDARY DIVISION, 3 vols.

The legendary portion will be found very interesting volumes by those who take no interest in the historical one.

**A Critical Dissertation on Professor Willis's "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral," by C. SANDYS, of Canterbury, 8vo. 2s 6d**

"Written in no quarrelsome or captious spirit: the highest compliment is paid to Professor Willis, where it is due. But the author has certainly made out a clear case, in some very important instances, of inaccuracies that have led the learned Professor into the construction of serious errors throughout. It may be considered as an indispensable companion to his volume, containing a great deal of extra information of a very curious kind."—*Art-Union*.

**Bibliotheca Cantiana, a Bibliographical Account of what has been published on the History, Topography, Antiquities, Customs, and Family Genealogy of the COUNTY of KENT, with Biographical Notes, by JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, in a handsome 8vo. volume, pp. 370, with two plates of facsimiles of Autographs of 33 eminent Kentish, Writers, 14s reduced to 5s—large paper, 10s 6d**

**The History of the Town of Gravesend in Kent, and of the Port of London, by R. P. CRUDEN, late Mayor of Gravesend, royal 8vo. 37 fine plates and woodcuts, a very handsome volume, cloth, 1843, reduced from £1. 8s to 10s**

**The Visitor's Guide to Knole House, near Seven Oaks in Kent, with Catalogue of the Pictures contained in the Mansion, a Genealogical History of the Sackville Family, &c. &c. by J. H. BRADY, F.R.A.S., 12mo. 27 woodcuts by Bonner, Sly, &c. cloth, 4s 6d. Large Paper, 10s**

**Illustrations of Knole House, from Drawings by Bonner, Sly, &c. 8vo. 16 plates, with Descriptions, 5s**

**Greenwich; its History, Antiquities, and Public Buildings, by H. S. RICHARDSON, 12mo. fine woodcuts by Baxter, 1s 6d**

**The Folkestone Fiery Serpent, together with the Humours of the Dover Mayor; being an Ancient Ballad full of Mystery and pleasant Conceit, now first collected and printed from the various MS. copies in possession of the inhabitants of the South-east coast of Kent, with Notes, 12mo. 1s**

**A Brief Account of the Parish of Stowting, in Kent, and of the Antiquities lately discovered there, by the Rev. F. WRENCH, Rector, 8vo. three folding plates, etched by the Author, sewed, 2s 6d**

**History of Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, Southsea, and Gosport, by HENRY SLIGHT, Esq. 8vo. Third Edition, bds. 4s**

**A Hand-Book to Lewes in Sussex, Historical and Descriptive, with Notices of the Recent Discoveries at the Priory, by MARK ANTONY LOWER, 12mo. many engravings, cloth, 2s**

**Chronicles of Pevensey in Sussex, by M. A. LOWER, 12mo. woodcuts, 1s**

**The Archæologist and Journal of Antiquarian Science. Edited by J. O. HALLIWELL, 8vo. Nos. I. to X. COMPLETE, with Index, pp. 490. with 19 engravings, cloth, reduced from 10s 6d to 5s 6d**

Containing original articles on Architecture, Historical Literature, Round Towers of Ireland, Philology, Bibliography, Topography, Proceedings of the various Antiquarian Societies, Retrospective Reviews, and Reviews of recent Antiquarian Works, &c.

**Historia Collegii Jesu Cantabrigiensis à J. SHERMANNO, olim præs. ejusdem Collegii. Edita J. C. HALLIWELL, 8vo. cloth, 2s**  
**History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Compton, Berks, with Dissertations on the Roman Station of Calleva Atrebaturum, and the Battle of Ashdown, by W. HEWITT, Jun. 8vo. 18 plates, cloth. Only 250 printed, 15s—reduced to 9s**

**Newcastle Tracts; Reprints of Rare and Curious Tracts, chiefly illustrative of the History of the Northern Counties; beautifully printed in crown 8vo. on a fine thick paper, with facsimile Titles, and other features characteristic of the originals. Only 100 copies printed, Nos. I. to XLIX. £5. 5s**

Purchasers are expected to take the succeeding Tracts as published; the Series is nearly completed.

**A Journey to Beresford Hall, in Derbyshire, the Seat of CHARLES COTTON, Esq. the celebrated Author and Angler, by W. ALEXANDER, F.S.A., F.L.S., late Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum, crown 4to. printed on tinted paper, with a spirited frontispiece, representing Walton and his adopted Son Cotton in the Fishing-house, and vignette title-page, cloth, 5s**

Dedicated to the Anglers of Great Britain and the various Walton and Cotton Clubs; only 100 printed.

### **Biography, Literary History, and Criticism.**

**A New Life of Shakespeare, founded upon recently discovered Documents, by JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, F.R.S., F.S.A., with numerous illustrations of objects never before engraved, from drawings by F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A., in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 15s**

**An Introduction to Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, by J. O. HALLIWELL, 8vo. cloth (250 printed), 3s**

**An Account of the only known Manuscript of Shakspeare's Plays, comprising some important variations and corrections in the Merry Wives of Windsor, obtained from a Playhouse copy of that Play recently discovered, by J. O. HALLIWELL, 8vo. sewed, 1s**

**On the Character of Falstaff, as originally exhibited by Shakespeare in the two parts of King Henry IV., by J. O. HALLIWELL, 12mo. cloth, (only 100 printed,) 2s**

**Shakesperiana, a Catalogue of the Early Editions of Shakespeare's Plays, and of the Commentaries and other Publications illustrative of his Works, by J. O. HALLIWELL, 8vo. cloth, 3s**

“Indispensable to everybody who wishes to carry on any inquiries connected with Shakespeare, or who may have a fancy for Shakespearian Bibliography.”—*Spectator*.

**England's Worthies, under whom all the Civil and Bloody Warres, since Anno 1642 to Anno 1647, are related, by JOHN VICARS, Author of “England's Parliamentary Chronicle,” &c. &c. royal 12mo. reprinted in the old style, (similar to Lady Willoughby's Diary,) with copies of the 18 rare portraits after Hollar, &c. half morocco, 5s**

Copies of the original edition have been sold from £16. to £20.

The portraits comprise, Robert, Earl of Essex; Robert, Earl of Warwick; Lord Montagu, Earl of Denbigh. Earl of Stamford, David Lesley, General Fairfax, Sir Thomas Fairfax, O. Cromwell, Skippon, Colonel Massey, Sir W. Brereton, Sir W. Waller, Colonel Langhorne, General Poyntz, Sir Thos. Middleton, General Brown, and General Mitton.

Autobiography of Joseph Lister, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, to which is added a contemporary account of the Defence of Bradford, and Capture of Leeds by the Parliamentarians in 1642, edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, 8vo. only 250 copies printed, cloth, 4s

Love Letters of Mrs. Piozzi, written when she was Eighty, to the handsome Actor, William Augustus Conway, aged Twenty-seven, 8vo. sewed, 2s

“ — written at three, four, and five o'clock (in the morning) by an Octogenary pen, a heart (as Mrs. Lee says) twenty-six years old, and as H. L. P. feels it to be, *all your own.*” — Letter V. 3rd Feb. 1820.

Collection of Letters on Scientific Subjects, illustrative of the Progress of Science in England temp. Elizabeth to Charles II. edited by J. O. HALLIWELL, 8vo. cloth, 3s

Comprising letters of Digges, Dee, Tycho Brahe, Lower, Harriott, Lydyat, Sir W. Petty, Sir C. Cavendish, Bancker, Pell, &c.; also the autobiography of Sir Samuel Morland, from a MS. in Lambeth Palace, Nat. Tarpole's Corrector Analyticus, &c. Cost the Subscribers £1.

A Rot among the Bishops; or a Terrible *Tempest* in the *Sea of Canterbury*, set forth in lively emblems to please the judicious Reader, by THOMAS STIRR, 1641, 18mo. (*a satire on Abp. Laud,*) four very curious woodcut emblems, cloth, 3s

A facsimile of the very rare original edition, which sold at Bindley's sale for £13.

Bibliotheca Madrigaliana.—A Bibliographical Account of the Musical and Poetical Works published in England during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, under the titles of Madrigals, Ballets, Ayres, Canzonets, &c. &c. by Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D., F.S.A., 8vo. cloth, 5s

It records a class of books left undescribed by Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin, and furnishes a most valuable Catalogue of the Lyrical Poetry of the age to which it refers.

Who was “Jack Wilson” the Singer of Shakespeare's Stage? An attempt to prove the identity of this person with John Wilson, Dr. of Musick in the University of Oxford, A.D. 1644, by E. F. RIMBAULT, LL.D. 8vo. 1s

## Popular Poetry, Stories, and Superstitions.

The Nursery Rhymes of England, collected chiefly from Oral Tradition, edited by J. O. HALLIWELL. The Fourth Edition, enlarged, with 38 Designs by W. B. SCOTT, Director of the School of Design, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12mo. in very richly illuminated cloth, gilt leaves, 4s 6d

“ Illustrations! And here they are; clever pictures, which the three-year olds understand before their A, B, C, and which the fifty-three-year olds like almost as well as the threes.” — *Literary Gazette.*

“ We are persuaded that the very rudest of these jingles, tales, and rhymes, possess a strong imagination-nourishing power; and that in infancy and early childhood a sprinkling of ancient nursery lore is worth whole cartloads of the wise saws and modern instances which are now as duly and carefully concocted by experienced litterateurs, into instructive tales for the *spelling* public, as are works of entertainment for the reading public. The work is worthy of the attention of the popular antiquary.” — *Tait's Mag.*

Wonderful Discovery of the Witchcrafts of Margaret and Philip Flower, daughters of Joan Flower, near Bever (Belvoir), executed at Lincoln for confessing themselves actors in the destruction of Lord Rosse, son of the Earl of Rutland, 1618, 8vo. 1s

One of the most extraordinary cases of Witchcraft on record.

Saint Patrick's Purgatory; an Essay on the Legends of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, current during the Middle Ages, by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., &c. post 8vo. cloth, 6s

"It must be observed that this is not a mere account of St. Patrick's Purgatory, but a complete history of the legends and superstitions relating to the subject, from the earliest times, reseued from old MSS. as well as from old printed books. Moreover, it embraces a singular chapter of literary history, omitted by Warton and all former writers with whom we are acquainted; and we think we may add, that it forms the best introduction to Dante that has yet been published."—*Literary Gazette*.

"This appears to be a curious and even amusing book on the singular subject of Purgatory, in which the idle and fearful dreams of superstition are shown to be first narrated as tales, and then applied as means of deducing the moral character of the age in which they prevailed."—*Spectator*.

Trial of the Witches at Bury St. Edmunds, before Sir M. HALE, 1664, with an Appendix by CHARLES CLARK, of Totham, Essex, 8vo. 1s

"The most perfect narrative of anything of this nature hitherto extant."—*Preface*. Account of the Trial, Confession, and Condemnation of Six Witches at Maidstone, 1652; also the Trial and Execution of Three others at Faversham, 1645, 8vo. 1s

These Transactions are unnoticed by all Kentish historians.

An Essay on the Archæology of our Popular Phrases and Nursery Rhymes, by H. B. KER, 2 vols. 12mo. new cloth, 4s (pub. at 12s)

A work which has met with great abuse among the reviewers, but those who are fond of philological pursuits will read it now it is to be had at so very moderate a price, and it really contains a good deal of gossiping matter. The author's attempt is to explain every thing from the Dutch, which he believes was the same language as the Anglo-Saxon.

The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, edited by JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, Esq. F.S.A., post 8vo. 1s

## Miscellanies.

Illustrations of Eating, displaying the Omnivorous Character of Man, and exhibiting the Natives of various Countries at feeding-time, by a BEEF-EATER, 4cap. 8vo. with woodcuts, 2s

Elements of Naval Architecture, being a Translation of the third part of CLAIRBOIS' "Traité Élémentairé de la Construction des Vaisseaux," by J. N. STRANGE, Commander, R.N., 8vo. with 5 large folding plates, cloth, 5s

Poems, partly of Rural Life (in National English), by WILLIAM BARNES, Author of "Poems in the Dorset Dialect," 12mo. cloth, 5s

Waifs and Strays (a Collection of Poetry), 12mo. only 250 printed, chiefly for presents, sewed, 1s 6d

Facts and Speculations on the History of Playing Cards in Europe, by W. A. CHATTO, Author of the 'History of Wood Engraving, with Illustrations by J. Jackson,' 8vo. profusely illustrated with engravings, both plain and coloured, cloth, £1. 1s

"It is exceedingly amusing."—*Atlas*. "Indeed the entire production deserves our warmest approbation."—*Lit. Gaz.* "A perfect fund of antiquarian research, and most interesting even to persons who never play at cards."—*Tait's Mag.*







L 005 962 551 7

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



AA 000 351 496 5

